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BUTCHERS WILL DEMAND GUARANTY.

Now that the British courts have refused to grant British butchers any protection in connection with the purchase in good faith of meat animals which are afterwards found to be diseased and are condemned, the meat trade is taking steps to protect itself. The courts ruled in a test case that the butcher could not recover any portion of the purchase price of a condemned animal which he had bought as sound. Now the trade is endeavoring to agree on the demand for a guaranty with every purchase, so that in case an animal is condemned the entire loss will not fall on the butcher. It is the practice in some localities to withhold a portion of the purchase price until after inspection to indemnify the dealer in case of condemnation.

The butcher is willing to stand a part of the loss, but not all of it. The present practice puts a premium on the marketing of diseased animals, as if the raiser can sell them and get his money he is safe, while the butcher stands the loss. The effort is now being made to induce the trade throughout Great Britain to stand together in protecting its interests and demanding a guaranty.

TO PUT MEAT LABEL ON OLEO.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, announces that a hearing will be held in the bureau headquarters at Washington on June 25 in regard to the ruling which goes into effect July 1 that oleomargarine wrappers and rolls must bear labels complying with the full regulations for marking the containers of meat food products. This regulation was to have been made effective May 20, but an extension of time was granted to July 1, and meantime the trade has had opportunity to consider the subject in all of its details. Representations will doubtless be made to the department showing why the regulation should not be put into effect.

SANITARY SLAUGHTERING REQUIRED.

A suburban abattoir used by half a dozen Portland, Me., butchers has been condemned by the city health authorities as a nuisance. The owner of the premises does no slaughtering, but leases to butchers. Kosher butchers use the place also. It will be abolished unless sanitary methods and appliances are used. It costs comparatively little to equip a sanitary abattoir these days, and butchers have no excuse for pursuing such methods.

FLOOD AND FIRE AGGRAVATE MEAT SITUATION

To add to the difficulties of the meat trade due to shortage of supplies, the Kansas City market has been shut off and Kansas City packing operations suspended for ten days. Not an animal has been killed in the Kansas City plants for over a week, and this suspension of production has naturally aggravated the beef shortage and helped to stiffen the market.

The floods of last week caused the Kansas City packers great annoyance and heavy loss. Most of them were warned in advance of the rising waters and moved stocks and material so far as possible out of the reach of the flood. But the water rose higher than expected and thousands of dollars worth of stuff was spoiled. Livestock shipments had to be suspended and the plants shut down until the water should recede and repairs could be made.

To make matters worse, the Morris plant at Kansas City caught fire from an explosion of sewer gas which the flood had caused to back up into the cellars. The fire departments could not reach the plant because of the water, and immense damage was done which might have been prevented. The explosions wrecked the cold storage building and the fire that followed destroyed the

smokehouses and sausage plant. One man was killed and several injured and the money loss will reach several hundred thousand dollars. The main buildings of the plant were not injured. Operations were resumed as soon as the flood subsided.

The Morris plant was built three years ago and was one of the most complete in the country. For three days, or since the flood condition became serious, there had been no killing at the plant and operations in all its departments were practically at a standstill. Men had been kept at work day and night trying to save the meats on hand and in pumping water from the basement.

When the plant was completed, January 7, 1905, it was valued at \$2,225,000, of which the buildings represented \$1,245,000, the machinery \$488,000 and miscellaneous equipment \$482,000. The daily slaughtering capacity of the plant was 1,500 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 3,000 hogs. The refrigerating capacity was 5,000 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 10,000 hogs. On January 29, 1908, fire damaged the plant to the extent of \$750,000. The loss of meat in the present fire was enormous. The coolers were packed to their capacity, as the flood had interfered with railway traffic long before the water shut down the plant.

HEAVY EXPORT LOSSES

Additional evidence of the shortage in beef supplies which has caused the existing unprecedented high market situation is found in this week's reports of exports of meat animals and meat products from the United States for the month of May. Shipments of beef animals and beef products fell off more than fifty per cent. in volume during the month.

Exports of cattle for May were 15,083 head, against 36,205 head a year ago. Exports of dressed beef fell from 27,964,436 lbs. to 10,439,602 lbs.; exports of cured beef fell from 4,804,006 lbs. to 2,895,102 lbs.; exports of tallow decreased from 11,629,649 lbs. to 4,711,229 lbs. Only exports of canned beef showed a gain, and this was not due to causes of an encouraging nature, but rather the reverse.

Exports of meat products for May were \$4,438,721 less in value than the same month last year, while the falling off for the eleven months ending with May was only \$4,381,960, showing how the very recent loss in trade pulled down the showing for the fiscal year

SHOW BEEF SHORTAGE

which ends with June. Exports of meat animals for May were valued at \$1,442,423, compared to \$3,344,686 in May, 1907. Exports for the eleven months were \$27,617,537, compared to \$31,156,423 for the same period a year ago. In addition to the heavy falling off in exports of beef products noted above, exports of lard were 15,000,000 lbs. less for the month, o'eo and neutral lard six million pounds less, pork about the same loss, and hams a million pounds less. Bacon exports were four million pounds greater and canned beef about a million pounds more, the only gains on the list.

The detailed figures are given below, comparing the month and the eleven months with similar periods of 1907. These are preliminary figures, including about 91 per cent of the total exports. They are as follows:

CATTLE.—May, 1907, 36,205 head, value \$3,254,955; May, 1908, 15,083 head, value \$1,385,608; for 11 months ending May, 1907, 336,503 head, value \$30,300,328; same period, 1908, 292,510 head, value \$26,928,758.

HOGS.—May, 1907, 3,240 head, value \$36,712; May, 1908, 2,504 head, value \$17,977. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 10,226

head, value \$236,670; same period, 1908, 25,273 head, value \$250,037.

SHEEP.—May, 1907, 8,480 head, value \$53,019; May, 1908, 5,953 head, value \$38,838. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 109,345 head, value \$619,425; same period, 1908, 75,647 head, value \$438,742.

CANNED BEEF.—May, 1907, 1,009,335 lb, value \$104,454; May, 1908, 2,100,829 lb, value \$218,979. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 13,762,670 lb, value \$1,407,374; same period, 1908, 22,775,489 lb, value \$2,405,641.

FRESH BEEF.—May 1907, 27,964,436 lb, value \$2,639,336; May, 1908, 10,439,602 lb, value \$1,142,171. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 254,774,068 lb, value \$23,806,243; same period, 1908, 191,481,624 lb, value \$19,251,545.

CURED BEEF.—May, 1907, 4,604,006 lb, value \$278,120; May, 1908, 2,695,102 lb, value \$197,435. For 11 months ending May, 1908, 58,275,820 lb, value \$3,500,867; same period, 1908, 43,743,096, value \$3,003,721.

TALLOW.—May, 1907, 11,629,649 lb, value \$691,501; May, 1908, 4,711,229 lb, value \$268,899. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 114,206,907, value \$6,355,988; same period, 1908, 86,544,339, value \$5,129,839.

BACON.—May, 1907, 14,147,658 lb, value \$1,514,379; May, 1908, 18,304,819 lb, value \$1,856,339. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 229,655,497 lb, value \$24,122,327; same period, 1908, 218,497,055 lb, value \$23,087,950.

HAMS.—May, 1907, 18,149,259 lb, value \$2,181,027; May, 1908, 17,256,240 lb, value \$1,836,863. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 181,617,078 lb, value \$20,465,882; same period, 1908, 199,066,913 lb, value \$22,483,630.

FRESH AND CURED PORK.—May, 1907, 13,174,360 lb, value \$1,282,049; May, 1908, 7,469,198 lb, value \$617,524. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 156,990,617 lb, value \$14,325,762; same period, 1908, 149,289,752 lb, value \$13,577,082.

LARD.—May, 1907, 47,062,698 lb, value \$4,437,653; May, 1908, 32,379,185 lb, value \$2,958,290. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 567,421,467 lb, value \$51,697,116; same period 1908, 554,849,904 lb, value \$50,331,859.

OLEO OIL & NEUTRAL LARD.—May, 1907, 21,340,932, value \$1,829,111; May, 1908, 15,533,924, value \$1,430,133. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 178,016,704, value \$15,302,110; same period, 1908, 193,976,104, value \$17,551,123.

OLEOMARGARINE.—May, 1907, 280,998, value \$28,842; May, 1908, 213,042, value \$21,145. For 11 months ending May, 1908, 5,055,175, value \$479,111; same period, 1908, 2,571,229, value \$258,370.

BUTTER.—May, 1907, 347,787, value \$77,504; May, 1908, 485,477, value \$113,967. For 11 months ending May, 1907, 11,467,367, value \$2,197,805; same period, 1908, 5,599,442, value \$1,214,987.

TOTAL MEAT ANIMALS.—May, 1907, value \$3,344,686; May, 1908, value \$1,442,423. For 11 months ending May, 1907, value \$31,564,223; same period, 1908, value \$27,617,537.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS.—May, 1907, value \$14,986,472; May, 1908, value \$10,547,751. For 11 months ending May, 1907, value \$161,462,780; same period, 1908, value \$157,080,820.

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR MORE AND CHEAPER BEEF

To increase the supply of beef and thereby lessen its cost to the American householder is one of the principal objects underlying the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to secure a protein cattle feed that will thrive in the semi-arid regions of the Northwest, according to dispatches from Washington this week. Beef and beef products have reached the highest prices recorded in years, and it is conceded that this is due to scarcity of cattle.

The beef market during the recent scarcity has been supplied by cornfed cattle, which always bring the highest prices. Grass-fed cattle are not as good in quality as those fed on corn. The beef that is secured from cattle having protein foods included in their ration is considered the best, and despite the contentions of vegetarians, it is generally conceded that the human body must receive its muscle-making food from meat containing protein.

It is to increase the supply of this kind of beef by increasing the protein belt in the West that the Department of Agriculture has again sent Neils F. Hansen, of Brookings, S. D., to make a thorough investigation of the plant life of Northern Russia and Siberia. Professor Hansen is one of the pioneer workers for the improvement of the plant life of this country, and is considered as great an authority on the plant life of northern regions as is Luther Burbank on tropical plants and fruits.

Professor Hansen will visit the sections of Northern Europe and Asia where climatic conditions are similar to those of the semi-arid lands of Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and the Dakotas. In these sections an attempt was made to raise alfalfa, which has been so successfully cultivated in the more Southern States. After some time these efforts appeared to be successful, and prospective settlers soon filled this new grazing country, but in the past two years the crops

have been very poor and farmers have begun to leave these semi-arid sections, where cattle are fed on grass that withstands the cold, snowless winters and dry, hot summers that prevail there.

If an alfalfa or clover can be found which will withstand these climatic conditions a hundred head of cattle could be grazed on the land now capable of feeding but ten. The cattle raised in this section are now sent to Illinois, Indiana and other Eastern States to be fed on corn before being ready for market. It is believed that if the proper food can be found these cattle may be "finished" on the range or in the pasture, thus cheapening their cost and the cost of beef products.

CENTRAL ABATTOIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Stimulated no doubt by the announcement of the establishment of a central abattoir which will be under the supervision of city inspectors at Charlotte, N. C., the butchers of Greenville, S. C., are contemplating the same move. A committee representing the city Board of Health, after a meeting with the butchers of the city, has given out the statement that the butchers are entirely in favor of a central slaughterhouse. A central market is another proposition which the butchers are also considering.

It has been definitely decided that Charlotte, N. C., will have the central abattoir. The Board of Aldermen have approved the plans and the bill was enacted with some slight changes. The abattoir or abattoirs which may be hereafter erected have to conform to strict rules and regulations, designed to render them sanitary and inoffensive to the inhabitants round about. All must be under the supervision of the Board of Health, which is authorized to appoint all inspectors and assistant inspectors that may be necessary to see that all the rules are complied with.

The following charges only may be made:

In the case of cattle, 50 cents each; for hogs, calves, sheep and goats, 25 cents each. The penalty for selling meat which had been killed at a place other than one constructed and conducted according to the specifications is a fine of \$50 for each offense, and the same for charging more than the fees set forth.

ANOTHER CATTLE KILLING DEVICE.

While the humane society officials in New York are trying to induce slaughterers to adopt the recently-invented Maxim rapid-fire gun scheme of killing meat animals, Consul Blake sends a report from Scotland concerning a new device being tried there. The instrument introduced at the Dunfermline slaughterhouse is described as follows:

The weapon is about a foot in length. The barrel is rifled and the muzzle shaped like the mouth of a bell and angled in order to adapt itself to the slope of a bullock's head. By unscrewing the opposite end from the muzzle the cartridge may be inserted. The breech piece having been readjusted, there is a steel guard protecting the hammer, which sets off the bullet. This guard is not displaced until the weapon is about to be used. When the bullock has been firmly drawn up, the operator places the bell end well up on the forehead, and with a sharp tap of a mallet all is over, the beast generally falling down without a struggle. If the bullet has been properly placed, its path should be along the spinal cord, completely severing it. If the instrument has not been well placed, death is a little longer in ensuing, but in any case there is no pain to the animal. Care in the use of the weapon is all that is required, as it is not a thing which can be handled recklessly with impunity.

INCREASED MEAT FREIGHT RATES.

Following the announcement by the railroads that on and after August 1 there will be a decided increase in the freight rates on flour, meat, grain and the like to Southeastern territory, it is expected that the prices on these commodities will be increased, and the wholesaler and retailer will make an effort to have the old rates continued by an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

According to the circular being generally issued, the rate on articles in Class B are advanced 3 cents per 100 pounds. This class includes meat, lard, ham, bacon and the like. Articles in Class C are increased 2 cents per 100 pounds. This class includes flour in sacks. Class D is increased a like amount and includes corn, wheat, hay, oats and the like. Class F is increased 4 cents per barrel and is used for shipping flour, meal and the like.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A New York commercial authority thinks that the power of the "beef trust" is increasing and it is able to "manipulate prices subject only to fluctuations of demand." If this wise man had said "subject only to fluctuations of demand and supply" he would have had it about right. Both these old standard influences have been very clearly shown in the meat and livestock markets of the past winter and current spring, and control that is subject to them or either of them is no control at all. A little common sense about our animal and meat industry is very much needed in the journalism of this country, especially in the East.—National Stockman and Farmer.

CENSUS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

The federal Bureau of the Census has just issued its annual review and census of the cottonseed products industry for 1907. While it does not claim to have accurate information concerning oil milling in other countries, it estimates the number of cottonseed oil mills throughout the world in 1907 as 873. Of these 786 were in the United States, 25 in England, 15 in Peru, 12 elsewhere in South America, 10 in China, 7 in Egypt, 6 in Russia, 5 in France, 4 in Mexico, 2 in Germany, and one in British India.

In the United States the number of establishments increased from 119 in 1890 to 715 in 1905 and 786 in 1907, while the value of products increased from \$19,335,947 in 1900 to \$96,407,621 in 1905.

The Census Bureau gives the total value of cottonseed products manufactured in the United States in 1907 at 786 establishments as \$86,134,859. The bulletin says of these figures: "The Bureau of the Census does not claim accuracy for the statistics, except for the number of establishments and the quantity of linters, the figures for which were secured by a canvass of the cottonseed oil mills. The other statistics in the table are estimates computed on the basis of an average of 50 pounds of linters, 40 gallons of crude oil, 813 pounds of meal, and 725 pounds of hulls obtained per ton of seed worked."

The table referred to, showing the manufacture of products in 1907 by states, is as follows:

Number of active establishments produced in mnts. (tons.)	Quantity of seed produced (tons.)	COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.	
		Tons.	Cost.
United States	786	4,952,402	2,564,873
Alabama	67	494,003	193,801
Arkansas	44	344,381	178,858
Florida	5	28,520	8,060
Georgia	137	815,677	381,399
Louisiana	50	300,355	178,572
Mississippi	92	652,226	343,500
Missouri	4	16,131	8,574
North Carolina	50	408,004	136,811
Oklahoma	37	383,570	196,653
South Carolina	101	408,633	220,071
Tennessee	18	122,350	105,961
Texas	177	1,025,444	576,912
All other states	(b) 4	23,652	10,015,192
	(c) 5,308	23,652	349,259

(a) Estimated from information as to average prices furnished by cottonseed oil companies.
(b) Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Virginia, 1.
(c) Includes production of Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico and Virginia.

The bulletin also contains tables showing the number of establishments, employees and wages, cost of materials and value of products for 1890, 1900 and 1905. These tables are repeated from a bulletin which was published and appeared in The National Provisioner more than two years ago. The Census Bureau has not made a census of the industry for 1907 on such elaborate lines, confining itself merely to the estimates and approximations given above.

As a comparison with past years the following figures show the seed, oil, meal and cake produced for various years to 1907:

Year ended June 30	Cottonseed		Cottonseed products	
	Produced, tons.	Manufactured, tons.	Oil produced, gallons.	Cake & meal produced, tons.
1907.	5,912,646	3,843,981	175,724,840	1,755,804
1906.	5,060,205	3,131,175	125,700,925	1,271,740
1905.	6,126,608	3,245,370	133,817,752	1,380,172
1904.	4,716,591	3,241,426	121,877,618	1,155,568
1903.	5,061,641	3,268,834	122,908,158	1,165,339
1902.	4,630,311	3,154,417	118,006,079	1,124,550
1901.	4,830,280	2,415,140	96,605,600	845,299
1900.	4,068,343	2,479,386	93,325,729	884,391
1909.	5,471,521	2,332,754	94,110,000	823,400
1898.	5,252,767	2,101,106	94,044,000	733,300
1897.	4,070,100	1,628,040	65,122,000	569,500
1896.	3,415,842	1,434,653	57,386,120	502,128
1895.	4,792,205	1,677,271	67,060,840	587,044
1894.	3,578,613	1,451,445	57,258,000	501,000
1893.	3,182,073	1,050,282	42,011,000	367,600
1892.	4,273,734	1,068,433	42,737,000	374,000
1891.	4,002,678	1,023,169	40,927,000	358,100
1890.	3,494,511	873,702	34,948,000	305,800
1889.	3,309,564	794,295	31,772,000	278,000
1888.	3,290,871	822,717	32,909,000	287,900
1887.	3,018,560	694,222	27,769,000	243,000
1886.	3,044,544	578,463	23,158,000	202,400
1885.	2,624,835	498,718	19,949,000	174,500
1884.	2,639,498	395,924	15,837,000	138,500
1883.	3,266,385	391,966	15,679,000	137,200
1882.	2,455,221	294,626	11,785,000	100,100
1881.	3,038,605	182,321	7,293,000	63,500
1880.	2,615,608	235,404	9,416,000	82,400
1879.	2,268,147	181,451	7,258,000	63,500
1878.	2,148,230	150,376	6,015,000	52,600
1877.	1,968,590	98,429	3,937,000	34,400
1876.	2,056,746	123,404	4,936,000	43,200
1875.	1,666,516	84,325	3,373,000	29,500
1874.	1,851,052	74,066	2,963,000	25,900
1873.	1,745,145	52,354	2,084,000	18,300
1872.	1,317,037	52,705	2,105,000	18,400

Concerning foreign competition in the production of cottonseed oil, meal and other products, the bulletin reprints information furnished by American consuls and special

cases have been brought to his attention where codfish of the highest quality had become more or less putrid owing to the fact that preservatives could not be used and that several cases of ptomaine poisoning have resulted from its use.

CHINESE SOAP MAKING.

A German resident of that city has recently completed the erection of a soap-manufacturing plant in Tsingtau, China, which appears to be having considerable success, according to a report from Consul Wilbur T. Gracey. The idea is to manufacture toilet and washing soaps to be supplied to the natives at lower prices than the imported products. The factory is run entirely by electricity, and has Chinese employees.

It is said that pure fat only is used in the manufacture of the soaps, and the toilet soaps are said to be much superior to the imported soaps which can be purchased at anywhere near the same price. The soap is said to be clean, mild, soft, and giving a strong foam in washing, with a delicate perfume, and will stand comparison with much more expensive imported products.

A novelty which has been introduced, and which the consul says foreign manufacturers would do well to copy, is the sale of soft soap or smear soap in enamel buckets. This soap is sold in graniteware enamel buckets holding 10 kilos, and sells complete with wooden cover for the bucket at \$3.80 Mexican (\$1.79 gold), a 5-kilo bucket of soap

COTTONSEED	PRODUCTS.		Total value (a)	PRODUCTS.	Meal and cake (gallons)	Hulls (tons)	Linters (pounds)
	Per cent. of seed	Aver. crush.					
Tons.	Crushed to	Total quantity produced (tons).	(a)	Oil (tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
	table- shells	ment produced					
1892.	279,610	115.1	4,644	477,337	752,47	7,346	6,872
1891.	2,852,500	51.0	2,736	3,600,531	5,787,105	55,203	49,115
1890.	3,413,896	51.3	5,315	4,967,003	7,630,136	79,644	6,832,647
1889.	1,642,306	44.1	2,179	5,941,551	9,485,000	93,750	74,274
1888.	1,642,306	58.6	2,741,075	4,249,036	45,179	30,682	5,298,030
1887.	3,259,522	53.0	9,048,503	14,269,522	141,650	123,174	17,275,473
1886.	3,279,522	4,593	4,969,527	7,752,040	78,199	60,671	9,600,028
1885.	3,279,522	4,065	4,553,604	7,172,206	70,738	63,316	8,942,941
1884.	3,279,522	30.5	1,740	237,627	357,529	4,202	3,442,929
1883.	3,279,522	59.5	3,571	4,722,078	7,357,168	77,232	58,036
1882.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1881.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1880.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1879.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1878.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1877.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1876.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1875.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1874.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1873.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1872.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1871.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1870.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1869.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1868.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1867.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1866.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1865.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1864.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1863.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1862.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1861.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1860.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1859.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1858.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1857.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1856.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1855.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1854.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1853.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1852.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1851.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1850.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1849.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1848.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1847.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1846.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1845.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1844.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1843.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473
1842.	3,279,522	37.0	3,758	9,048,503	14,269,522	123,174	17,275,473

TRADE GLEANINGS

The erection of a \$75,000 cotton oil mill at Douglas, Ga., is to be commenced at once.

R. W. Gray will erect an abattoir at High Point, N. C. The building will be 24 x 30 feet.

The Planters' Fertilizer and Phosphate Co. of Charleston, S. C., has declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

The Samson Oil Mill, Gin and Fertilizer Works, Samson, Ala., has been organized and will establish an oil mill.

The Arizona Packing Association is making arrangements for the establishment of a large packing plant at Phoenix, Ariz.

Work on the construction of the new fertilizer plant to be erected by the Germofert Mfg. Co. at Atlanta, Ga., has commenced.

The fertilizer plants of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Co. at Rome, Newman, Social Circle and Valdosta, Ga., will shortly resume operations.

T. W. Baker, G. Herman and W. E. Cummings have incorporated the Livestock, Meat and Produce Company of Carrington, N. D., with \$10,000 capital stock.

It is reported that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company will expend \$15,000 in repairing and enlarging its plant at Opelika, Ala.

The Frederick Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company, Frederick, Okla., will rebuild its cottonseed oil mill, which was destroyed by storm.

The Cleveland Oil and Fertilizer Company, Cleveland, N. C., recently incorporated, will establish a plant with capacity of 20 tons of cottonseed daily.

The Illinois Chemical Fertilizer Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with

a capital stock of \$30,000 by J. W. Pain, F. J. Kasper and W. E. Lapham.

The Chickamauga Fertilizer Works of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$120,000 by A. D. Adair, G. W. McCarty, J. D. McCarty and A. Adair, Jr.

The packing plant of Nelson Morris & Co. at Kansas City, Kan., was damaged by fire on June 12, to the extent of \$250,000. The cold storage plant suffered the most damage.

The Cox Gelatine Co. of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by W. G. Merritt, 31 West 45th Street, D. B. Henney, 201 West 122nd Street, and J. A. McNealus.

The Bruguier Chemical Company of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture soaps, etc. P. A. O'Laughlin, M. Blasberg and C. T. Ziegler are the incorporators.

The Belzona Compress Company, Belzona, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by J. Newburger, Memphis, Tenn.; B. C. Duncan, Grenada, Miss., and B. Provine of Greenwood, Miss.

Westphal & Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to manufacture soaps and cleaning materials. O. W. Westphal, H. C. Flemming and H. C. Levinson are the incorporators.

The Shannon Brothers Co. of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of conducting a live stock and commission business. M. E. Tyler, A. C. Tyler and T. F. Spooner are the incorporators.

AMERICAN LARD AND SAUSAGES IN ITALY

The Italian demand for lard, sausages and fish products is constantly increasing, according to a report from Consul Dunning of Milan. Imports from the United States have doubled in recent years and an even more rapid increase is predicted for the future. An important Milan dealer stated to the consul that he could easily do a \$200,000 annual business with the American lines mentioned.

All the lard imported into Italy comes from the United States. No other country attempts to export it, and native manufacturers can not turn out lard to compete with that from America in price or quality in their own market. Thus, as far as lard is concerned, the American manufacturer has a perfectly clear way in Italy.

The increase of exports from the United States is entirely due to the change in attitude of the Italian public toward the American lard. Up to a few years ago lard manufactured in the United States was thought to be prepared only to sell and that purity was disregarded by the American manufacturers. This feeling does not exist now, and the opportunity for American lard in Italy is rapidly extending.

In regard to sausages, mackerel, herrings, and canned and barreled sardines, there is undoubtedly a good field for American stock, as the Italian demand is constantly increasing, and the largest part of it continues to be furnished by imported supplies on account

of the inability of native firms to compete. The bulk of the sausage imported comes from the United States and Servia, the larger quantity from the latter. American manufacturers could increase these exports by more exploitation. On this point the report says:

The Way to Exploit.

"Evidently the most profitable way for the American firm to exploit these goods on the Italian market is to send a thoroughly experienced traveling salesman to Italy, familiar with Italian or French. The salesman should 'drum up' well the wholesalers in the principal cities of Italy. The salesman should come once or twice a year, which will enable him to keep in close touch with the trade. If necessary the traveler should visit the retail dealers with some one attached to the wholesaler's establishment and show him the American way of 'drumming up' the retail trade.

"It should be explained to the jobber that he will receive the usual percentage on the orders booked in this way, which will help to entice him. If the traveler notices that the goods stay on the shop shelves longer than necessary he can dispose of the jobber's man, telling him what he intends to do, and get a list of the shop's customers, take some one from the shop with him and visit each customer, thus doing house-to-house canvassing.

"Sample should be shown and it would be a good idea for the salesman to distribute small 'catchy' advertisement articles. It should be explained to the shopkeeper that he will receive the usual percentage on all orders booked in this way, which will un-

doubtedly have the same effect on him as on the jobber.

"While selling the goods in this way the salesman can get at the 'ins and outs' of the trade which he or the firm that he represents would never have become acquainted with if they had intrusted everything to the jobber and shopkeeper. The salesman will always be able to advise the jobber what quantities of goods to buy for certain districts of the city. After this system is thoroughly carried out and is repeated once or twice a year and profit is made, the jobber can be well supplied with advertising matter, which the salesman can see is distributed to all the shops in each city. Later a large amount of advertising can be done by the firm.

Lists of Dealers and Tariff Rates.

"If the American firm can not conveniently send a salesman to Italy the parties whose names and addresses are given in the list accompanying this report should be written to and be sent catalogues, price lists, etc. [The list includes dealers in Milan, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Florence, and Turin, and may be secured from the Bureau of Manufactures.] These parties are willing to import American lines as mentioned in this report.

"Business can be done in this way, but American firms are urged to send a salesman, as the field seems important enough to repay this extra expense in the long run. One large American manufacturer recently attempted the above-explained system of placing stock in Italy, and is at present reaping good profit in the Italian market."

Lard pays \$1.93 per 220 pounds duty, entering Italy. Sausages pay \$4.83 per 220 pounds duty, entering.

WHAT BECOMES OF A BEEF STEER.

The attention of The National Provisioner has been called to an item entitled "What Becomes of a Beef Steer?" which has been going the rounds of the daily press for four or five months, credit being given to The National Provisioner for its authorship. Its last appearance was in a recent issue of a Chicago livestock paper. The item as printed contains several ridiculous mistakes, probably due to typographical errors caused by constant copying from one newspaper to another. "Chucks" appear as "chunks," and the yield in ribs from a 1,200-lb. steer is given at 165 lbs., which is more than twice the proper proportion.

The National Provisioner has many times printed the right estimates in figuring dressed weight yields. In our issue of June 6 an estimate gave the proportion of ribs as about 9½ per cent. of dressed weight; in the issue of November 23, 1907, the result of cutting up a 1,324-lb. steer was given, one side showing ribs weighing 39 lbs. In the issue of December 14, 1907, it was stated that ribs would figure about 10 per cent. of dressed weight. It would have to be a "freak" animal to yield 165 lbs. of ribs, and The National Provisioner cannot become responsible for any such statement, though it has been so credited by newspapers which have printed the item referred to.

A BIG BEEF CARCASS.

A Wayne county, New York, farmer killed a beef steer last week which he had specially fattened. The carcass weighed 1,386 pounds cold; the tallow, 103 pounds; heart, liver and tongue, 24 pounds; total, 1,639 pounds. He received 7½ cents a pound for the carcass from a local dealer.

THE
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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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GIVE US A REST

Announcement from Washington to the effect that the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, will hold a hearing on June 25, upon the matter of marking oleomargarine under the federal meat regulations, renews a subject which has been one of the most serious topics of discussion in the trade since the new meat law went into effect.

It is proposed by the department that after July 1 all wrappers containing oleomargarine must be marked with the name of the product and the inspection legend. This will be in addition to the marks required by the Treasury Department through the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It is felt by the oleomargarine trade that the new

ruling is entirely unnecessary, in view of the very strict regulations of the Treasury Department, and because the boxes or other containers of oleomargarine are already marked with the inspection legend of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The history of the fight to put oleomargarine in its proper place in trade has been a long and bitter one, and it seems strange that the department which has constantly upheld it as a wholesome, healthy product should add to the burdens of its sale. It is already hampered by taxation, restrictions upon its manufacture and color, pounded by the agricultural and lay press because of farmers' influence, and it will certainly not aid its sale to have it plastered up with labels from different government departments.

The proposed regulation, in all candor, seems to be finessing the label fad to the vanishing point. The full spirit and intent of the meat inspection, pure food and internal revenue laws are being complied with in regard to this product at the present time, and to put more regulations upon it is but to try the patience of the trade, which has been patient and loyal to the department in the promulgation and administration of dozens of new regulations in packinghouse operation.

It would be most interesting and instructive if a complete compilation were to be made of the orders issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, compliance with which is now necessary in order to run a packinghouse. There would be literally several hundred of them, and while the packers have endeavored not to make serious objection to many of them, it is a fact that each adds to the cost of production, and packers' books to-day will show that there is a very considerable increase in the cost of production because of the regulations and the requirements for refitting and reconstruction.

The consumer will have to pay the total cost, but the packer will have to suffer from a constantly decreasing demand for his product, and this in turn will fall back upon the livestock raiser and farmer.

These facts should be borne in mind by the department, particularly as the present enforcement of the meat inspection, pure food and internal revenue laws in the meat products industry is as nearly perfect as is compatible with practical operation. The department officials should be perfectly content to rest upon their laurels; they have well earned them in administering a statute which was revolutionary, and they have done it in a tactful, forceful way. They can certainly afford to cease heaping burdens on the trade for a time, and as certainly the packinghouse business needs a rest from constant agitation.

EDITORIAL ROAST BEEF

If daily newspapers are moulders of public opinion, then the meat packers of the country must be sinking under an avalanche of public condemnation because meat prices are so high and they are to blame—according to the newspapers. The abnormal market conditions, of the past fortnight especially, as they apply to the beef supply and prices, have resulted in an epidemic of ignorant and ill-considered newspaper comments as to cause and remedy. Exception must be made of an increasing number of the important daily newspapers, whose editors appear to have made an effort of late to look into the facts of the meat situation, with the result that they are beginning to discuss it with an occasional glimmer of intelligence, and with a spirit of fairness as well. But to the majority of editorial writers it is easier to damn the "beef trust" than to get acquainted with the facts. Besides, damning the packers is profitable—to newspaper circulation as well as vote-getting. Fortunately for the trade, the newspaper reader's meat taste is not affected. This sort of "roast" never spoils his appetite for the other kind.

MEAT WORRIES ENGLAND

The opposition politicians in the British House of Commons had another spasm of apprehension and questioning last week over the meat situation in that country and the figure cut by American meat and American packers in the matter. They were informed that if there were not enough cattle to supply the demand it would naturally follow that there would be a shortage of beef and higher prices. They declined to accept this explanation, however, and insisted that the prohibition against importing cattle from Canada, Argentine, etc., was "playing into the hands of the American meat combination." Having relieved themselves of this burden of thought, they subsided for a few days. Meanwhile exports of beef cattle and meats to England continue to be very light, and will be so as long as the present shortage continues.

PACKERS IN HARD LUCK

A packing concern in Ohio has been indicted by the local grand jury on a charge of maintaining a nuisance, the specification being that the refuse from the abattoir is not properly drained off. The company has been trying for months to get connection with the city sewer system, but owing to a dispute between city and township officials, has never been able to do so. The state health board took up the matter, and now the packers are punished for the shortcomings of the local officials, besides the months of inconvenience to which they have been put.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

A PROFITABLE KIND OF SAUSAGE.

Summer, Cervelat or Salami sausages may be made as follows: Forty per cent. each of lean beef and pork and twenty per cent. of hog back fat chopped fine (Salami may be chopped coarser), adding the following seasoning, during the process of chopping and mixing, per hundred pounds of meat: Two and one-half pounds of fine salt, two and one-half ounces of refined saltpeter, ten ounces ground white pepper, three ounces whole coriander seed, and two ounces of whole mustard seed.

When well mixed and kneaded and worked into loaves the material may be stuffed into No. 1 hog bung guts, which have been well soaked and washed. The meats should be free of all superfluous moisture and of good color. When stuffed, which should be done as tightly as possible, a slow cold smoke is administered, after the sausage has been hanging long enough to show a bright red color. All air possible should be excluded, both in working and stuffing. Use no potato or similar filler.

Many manufacturers salt the meat before chopping, so as to extract the serum, or in other words purge the meats. This is at the operator's will, however. The sausage when finished is kept in cool, dry storage until properly ripened. In the event of its becoming moldy, wash in borax water and wipe dry, after which wipe over with a cloth saturated with prime cotton seed oil or a good lard oil. It must be kept away from possible freezing.

No borax or boracic acid can be used in the manufacture of this sausage, no water or cereal. As a high price is always obtainable and the demand for this sausage is always good, it is well worth while to make an effort to turn out a first-class article; in fact, to gain a reputation for it, as probably there is no more profitable outlet for the class of meats used.

The back fat should be added after the lean meats have been chopped fairly fine, as it is necessary to leave the fat in small cubes, and not in a pulp.

CUTTING UP A HOG.

Hogs weighing about 200 pounds will yield about as follows, green weight: Hams, 12.31 per cent.; bellies, 11.72 per cent.; New York shoulders, 11.07 per cent.; loins, 10.72 per cent.; leaf lard, 2.41 per cent.; back fat, 7.26 per cent.; rough lard, 8.07 per cent.; heads, 5.74 per cent.; feet, 2 per cent.; tongues, .038 per cent.; spareribs, 1.06 per cent.; trimmings, 2.30 per cent., and bones, 1.20 per cent. of live weight. The balance of the product derived—gut lard, hair, casings, fertilizer, etc.—counts against running expenses.

This same hog cut into Cumberlands and

long cut hams would run about 44.17 per cent. and 17 per cent., respectively; cut into long cut hams, short clear backs, bellies and three-rib shoulders, would run 17 per cent., 16 per cent., 10.68 per cent. and 12.62 per cent., respectively. Heads would weigh about 10½ lbs.; tongues, ¾ lb.; tenderloins, ¾ lb.; trimmings, 1½ to 2 lbs.; bones, 5 lbs.; feet, 2¾ lbs.; kidneys, 1 lb.; leaf lard, 5½ lbs.; rough lard, from 8½ to 15 lbs., according to cuts made; spare ribs, 3½ lbs. per head; total, on a percentage of live weight, about 79 per cent. The same hog, cut into long cut hams and long clear middles, would yield 17 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively, with offal about the same.

GERMAN FAT BLEACHING METHOD.

The method of bleaching fats, oils, waxes, etc., as employed at the Vereinigte Chemische Werke consists, according to the Rev. Prod. Chem., as follows: Organic peroxides are used as the bleaching agent at a temperature of about 100° Centigrade. These organic peroxides are soluble in the oils and fats and undergo decomposition in heating, whereby the decolorizing effect is produced. When necessary, the action may be completed by a process of saponification, which removes the final traces of coloring matter. The peroxide, for example, benzoyl peroxide, is dissolved in the fat, oil, etc., heat being applied in the case of solid fats, or the latter may first be dissolved in benzol, carbon tetrachloride, etc. One thousand parts of red palm oil, for instance, are heated to 100 C. in a jacketed pan, and 2 parts of benzoyl peroxide are gradually stirred in. The mass is left at rest for some time, during which the red color of the oil will change to a pale yellow. The amount of peroxide and the duration of the treatment will vary according to the substance to be bleached and the degree of decoloration required.

PATENT COVERED COOKED HAM.

The London Lancet, the leading British medical journal, reports having received a cooked ham from which the bones had been removed, contained in a stout gelatin carton. The meat proved to be quite sound, and it is said that this method of packing keeps it sound for months. The hams, it was understood, had been supplied to the British Navy. "We quite admit that this cover is an improvement on the tanning method," says the Lancet, "provided that it protects the meat from undesirable changes. We found that the gelatin, carton was impregnated with boric acid." (Which accounts for its keeping qualities and achieves the desired result of protecting the meat.) The carton is known as the gelatiseptic cover.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OUR SPECIALTIES
Woodenware and Cooperage, Twines and Cordage,
Salt, Anhydrous Ammonia, Skewers, Bungs, Plugs
and Vents, Wax and Parchment Paper.

CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

PIGS' FOOT JELLY.

A first-class pigs' foot jelly is made as follows: Cook in a jacketed kettle feet that have been in 80 deg. to 90 deg. pickle a few days and cook until meat easily leaves bones, using just enough water to cover the feet. This water constitutes the jelly. Use about 25 pounds of it to 100 pounds of meat, together with a half gallon of slightly sweetened vinegar. The whole is put into packages, usually pails, which have been paraffined; or it may be put into beef bungs, stuffed light and put into cold water until thoroughly chilled. Use 6 ounces white pepper and 2 ounces of ginger; no salt is required.

To prevent mould on this jelly in pails, sprinkle with a mixture of fine ground jamaica ginger and white pepper, leaving whatever of it adheres when the pail is turned upside down.

PARAFFINED BOLOGNA.

Paraffined bologna will shrink from stuffed weight to chilled weight about 6 per cent. A test made recently of a batch made up of one-sixth sweet pickled trimmings, one-sixth beef head meat, one-third pork hearts and one-third giblets, showed such a shrinkage. The cost per hundred pounds to manufacture was: Labor, etc., 60 cents; packing, material, 40 cents; spices, 15 cents; casings, 25 cents; a total of \$1.40 per cwt. Added to this, of course, is the cost of the meats used and shipping expenses, which should not exceed an additional \$2 to \$2.15, making a total cost not to exceed 3½ cents per pound for this class of bologna, which is a good, substantial, palatable article, well protected from outward undesirable conditions, as well as keeping in a nice table condition under favorable circumstances quite a reasonable length of time.

HOW WHITE GREASE IS MADE.

White grease is made principally from dead hogs, which yield about 50 per cent. grease. The intestines, plucks, etc., however, are not rendered with this product, but are put in the brown grease tank and kept separate. Both fats are rendered under pressure, and the resultant grease used in the manufacture of oils and soaps.

NEW PATENTS.

886,077. Butcher Block. Lewis Rowe, Homestead, Pa. A butcher block which is pivoted so it can be tilted at any angle.

889,329. Meat Press. John P. Brown, South Yarmouth, Mass. A meat press consisting of a receptacle with an arrangement similar to a cylinder piston fitting into it. The piston is rammed down by means of a lever.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NO HARD TIMES WITH BRECHT.

Notwithstanding the financial depression which commenced last October and which affected business generally, the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., with branches at Denver, New York, Hamburg and Buenos Aires, report that they would never have known of the money stringency by summing up and comparing the amount of business done each month with that of the corresponding month the previous year. "While we have had a steady and handsome increase all along," said a representative of the firm, "we cannot conceive what that increase might have been had the little flurry not swept over the country. During the last thirty or sixty days we have noted a slight decrease in the number of smaller orders, but our large business continues uninterrupted.

"At the present time we have two refinery experts in the East closing up some big deals, and one of our erecting engineers is in Flagstaff, Ariz., installing machinery for the Babbitt Bros.' refining plant. Here at the main house we are just completing the installation of all machinery and appliances in the Heil Packing Company's big up-to-date plant. Our refrigerator factory was never busier than it has been this season; in fact, we have been burdened by very large contracts, which made it hard for us to give the attention to smaller work we would like to give.

"Two orders which our wood-shop has executed within the last few weeks are particularly worthy of mention, the market outfit shipped to Mr. Fred Beck, San Angelo, Tex., and a very large cold storage room shipped to Mr. E. P. Grissom of Union City, Tenn., said to be the finest in the South. The refrigerator in both of these outfits was our Ionic style, but elaborated on, and the interior arrangement the most convenient that could be devised by mechanics of long experience.

"We have not lost confidence in the ability of this country to carry on a national campaign and do business at the same time, and therefore are not waiting until after the election for 'better times,' but are letting the trade know by advertising about our extensive line and our ability to give prompt and acceptable service."

NEW PRODUCT FROM AN OLD HOUSE.

Joseph Dixon, the founder of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, began in a small way the manufacture of stove polish in the year 1827. This polish was put up in bar form quite similar to that still sold, and was called "Carburet of Iron." The name was given under the early misapprehension that graphite was a compound of carbon and iron. "Carburet of Iron" is still retained in the title because of its first association with the product. Concerning it a recent issue of "Graphite" says:

"The passing years have brought their changes, and to-day all that makes for speed and convenience receives first consideration. As appropriate to the spirit of the times, the Dixon Company has prepared and placed on the market the old reliable "Carburet of Iron" in a new and modern form. The virtues of the first Dixon polish—its brilliancy, its

durability—have been retained, but the new powdered form allows of quick and easy application. It is only necessary to perforate the top of the box and sift as much of the powder as desired on a damp cloth; or a paste may be made by mixing some of the powder with a little water.

"The cut that appears herewith shows the

chines and appliances, manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, which are so favorably known by American butchers and packers.

MONEY SPENT IN ADVERTISING.

Your advertising appropriation is not a charity fund. If you will just get over the idea that your advertising appropriation is a fund set aside to give away, and awake to the fact that it is the fund with which you must build up "good will," which is considered by many people, when buying a business, to be of even greater value than the stock on hand, you will begin to give the spending of that appropriation the proper amount of attention.

It is the desire of every retailer and every wholesaler to build up a regular patronage, get a regular following, which can be depended upon year in and year out, and every name added to this list is one more addition to the value of the "good will" of the business.

Good advertising is not the scattering of the advertising appropriation upon the waters. It is the spending of that appropriation, be it great or small, to the best possible advantage, always bearing in mind the two main objects, to get new customers and to hold them. Do not neglect advertising to reach regular customers, for they are what gives value to the "good will" of the business, and no man in business can afford to neglect building up this "good will" value, for the business which has no valuable "good will" is not worth buying, and is generally a failing investment.

HYDRAULIC TANKAGE PRESSES.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mount Gilead, Ohio, has just added to their loose leaf catalogue a new section illustrating and describing their hydraulic tankage presses. This section is said to contain the largest and most complete line of tankage presses ever catalogued. A copy of it should be in the possession of the purchasing department of every packinghouse and fertilizer plant. A postal card addressed to the above-named firm will bring it to you.

PROVISIONS FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has asked for bids for 150,000 pounds of canned bacon for delivery to the Brooklyn navy yard; bids will be opened at Washington on June 23. On July 7 bids will be opened for 20,000 pounds of bacon and 10,000 pounds of salt pork for delivery at the San Francisco depot.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION



New, fresh information on the modern practice of graphite lubrication. Tells what graphite has done, what it will do, what you can do with it. Copy 88-C FREE.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—H. Dieck, S. Isenstein and J. Glick have incorporated the Western Dairy Co. with a capital stock of \$22,000.

Quincy, Mass.—The Meadow Brook Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$43,000 by F. S. Patch and F. K. Patch.

Alton, Ill.—The Anton Reck Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by A. Reck, B. Reck and H. Reck.

Grand Saline, Tex.—The Grand Saline Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock, by D. H. Jackson, J. Rentz, and J. E. Pearson.

Shepherdsville, Ky.—The Salt River Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$5,500 capital stock. E. Miller is president and Conrad Maraman secretary.

Wilmington, Del.—The Economic Refrigerating Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by F. S. Gibson, H. T. Walter of Philadelphia, and J. H. Hoffecker of Wilmington.

ICE NOTES.

Dallas, Tex.—An ice cream factory is to be erected here by James A. Creasey.

Toledo, O.—The Huebner Brewery has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,700.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The plant of the American Ice and Coal Co. has been damaged by fire.

Clark, Ind.—The storage house of the Knickerbocker Ice Co. has been destroyed by fire, with \$20,000 loss.

Kansas City, Kan.—The cold storage building of Nelson Morris & Co. suffered a considerable damage by fire on June 12.

Elkhart, Ind.—The St. Joe Ice Co. has erected a building and will equip it with machinery for the manufacture of ice cream.

Olneyville, R. I.—The Hughestdale Ice Company has sold its plants at Hughestdale and Samson along pond to the Pocasset Ice Co.

Mexia, Tex.—The Mexia Creamery Company will establish a creamery in building just erected, the equipment to cost around \$1,500.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The East Tennessee Dairy Company will install in building being erected for it machinery for the manufacture of ice cream.

Richmond, Va.—The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., will establish a brewing plant in this city. The building is to be 150 x 300 feet.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Cold Storage Co., which is building a cold storage plant for

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fish at the "T" wharf, has elected officers as follows: President, John Burns, Jr.; vice-president, Albert E. Watts; treasurer and general manager, Joseph B. Hall.

THE ICE PLANT DOCTOR.

(Second Dose.)

One day as the Doctor sat in his office, surrounded by his instruments and his many medical books, his thoughts took a flight upwards. In his visions he saw himself an ardent supporter of the homeopathic or allopathic school, running a sanitarium for broken-down refrigerating engineers rather than a practitioner of the mechanical treatment for ailing ice plants. His hands and arms ached from the frequent massaging he had bestowed upon stiff ice plant joints. "Besides," he argued, "a follower of either of the aforesaid schools of medicine could bury their mistakes, while the mechanical doctor's mistakes ever stand as glaring monuments of their incorrect diagnosis."

But hark! The telephone bell rings in a nervous, jerky fashion, and the Doctor takes his feet out of the waste basket, puts down his clay pipe, takes down the receiver and places the transmitter at his chest, for he's wise to all the latest improvements in telephony.

"Is that you, Doc?" comes over the wire. "Hurry, man; we're in an awful fix. She's pounding to beat the band and we've dosed her up with oil, but we fear the old girl is all in!"

"Keep her alive and moving till I get there!" shouts the Doctor in reply as he slams down the receiver and makes a hurried exit.

Now, after arriving at the plant and looking it all over, feeling of its pulse and having an interview with that much bewildered Engineer, the Doctor comes to the conclusion that, as usual, he had not been called until the patient was on her last legs and gasping for breath. And more's the pity, for by the very act of applying a remedy for a slight case of indigestion, the Engineers had caused this serious illness which now threatens the patient's life. Having detected a slight imperfection and finding that a small amount of oil alleviated the suffering, the Engineers had concluded that a large quantity of oil would still more quickly restore the patient to complete health. So they had dosed her up good and plenty.

But this was not all, however. The present gang of Engineers, whenever one of them came on watch, would very conscientiously go to each and every room and take its temperature and put it on a scratch pad and indulged in many arguments, both pro and

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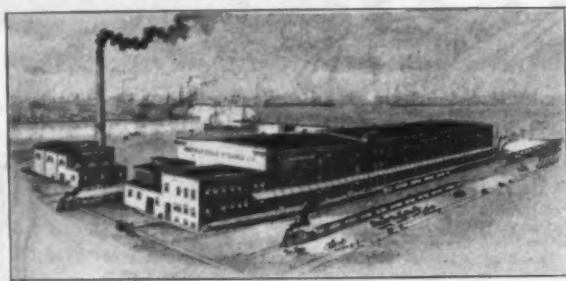
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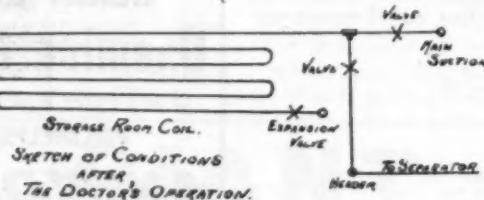
the system in a practical Manner is to pump out the coils and then blow them out with steam and air. Then he Sheds a few tears and speaks tenderly of the perishable Goods in the storage rooms and how Cruel it would be to the innocent heart of these goods to shut down for Any length of time. He winds up with a cry of "Mercy, mercy for those goods. Doctor, I invoke your mercy for their downtrodden souls."

While this heartbreaking Plea is in progress the Doctor is struck by an idea. It

when used properly.—Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

SAFETY IN USING AMMONIA.

Progress in valve construction and design, as well as the advancement in refrigeration and the use of equipment for the handling of ammonia, are shown in a cast-steel, electrically-operated eight-inch gate valve recently turned out by one of the leading foundries of the country. The claim is made



must have floated in unobserved, for in the complete history of this Particular Plant an idea had never before been permitted to enter. Besides, the Doctor is also visibly affected by the plea for the preservation of the perishable goods, so he puts his idea into practice without further Ado.

As the Coils in each of the rooms has a valve just before they enter the main suction he builds an Oil separator (see sketch) and pipes it up so that one room at a time can be attended to without interfering with the rest of the plant. After getting the apparatus up and connecting it to the storage rooms in the Manner as shown and just as soon as he has one room ready, nothing must do but he has to test it. So he closes the Expansion Valve and pumps it out, after which he closes the Valve leading to the Main Suction and opens the one that Leads to the Header and also the one to the separator. Then he opens the Expansion Valve and blows that Coil through. After we have done it Sufficiently we then close the Expansion Valve, also all valves leading to the separator and Open up the one to the main suction. This done, we are Ready once more to refrigerate the room.

Now, as we have blown some gas over along with the Oil, we allow it to stand until it has escaped up that stand pipe and so to the main suction. When we are all ready to draw off the Oil from the separator all hands and the Cook are on hand to get in each other's way and thus facilitate the Operation. Two barrels are ready and are rapidly filled and still the Oil comes.

Well, to be brief. After the operation the Manager goes into the office and returns with a Diploma, which he presents to the Doctor. He also grants the Doctor permission to use the back wall of the building for the purpose of batting bouquets up against it and letting them bounce back and hit the Learned Physician. Thus it can be seen that virtue and perseverance bring a sure reward.

Moral.—An oil separator is a good thing

plant as to make each compressing machine a unit; that is, any one of the five machines may be cut out by closing the electrically operated valve, without in the slightest affecting the other four units in the plant.

In case of accident to any of the machines, that particular unit may be shut off by the operation of the controlling device, which in this case is doubled, one being in the room with the machines, the other in a separate building. If the accident should be of such a nature that the engineer may with safety to himself use the controller in the compressor room, he does so. But if the fumes of escaping ammonia render remaining in this room dangerous, the valve may be closed by the controller in the adjoining building, after the engineer has shut down the machinery. The system may continue to operate with the remaining units.

Thus it will be seen that these valves accomplish two important purposes: by their quick and positive operation they prevent loss of material, and by the distant controlling device they avoid danger to life, while at the same time conserving property.

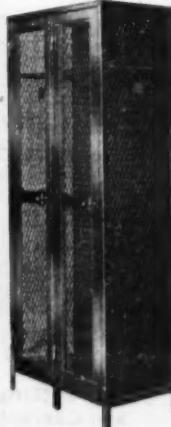
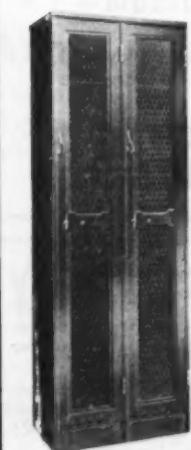
In several particulars these valves are entirely new, as arranged in this plant. In the operating mechanism improvements have been made, and the operation with two controllers is a new arrangement. Judging from their operation in this plant, it is believed, these electrically operated valves are destined to play an important part in connection with the equipment of plants where ammonia is used for purposes of refrigeration.

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THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Higher and Sensitive Situations With Grain Markets—Increased Hog Receipts at Easier Prices—Conservative Speculation—Freer Profit Taking—Continued Restricted Export Demand—Improved Home Distributions.

The direct influences of the hog products markets as concerns hog supplies at easier prices and liberal stocks of all around products, are against bullish tendencies of prices. Some significance comes, however, from the temper of grain markets, and which has tended to well supported and even higher products markets. Occasional advanced prices for the products have not had general support. The "longs" had been disposed to take profits on any moderate advance in the trading prices.

However exaggerated reports have appeared at times in the week of damage to the wheat crop by rainy weather, of unfavorable growing weather for the corn crop, and of insect damage to the crops, speculators have used the limit of the reports. It was quite natural that the hog products markets should feel spasmodically the sentiment of grain markets. It is observed, however, that speculation has been directed essentially to the grain markets and that the hog products markets have had mostly necessary dealings in protecting contracts.

The speculators, most of them, seemingly feel that there is too much against the hog products markets, in supplies, rate of demands, and probable near hog marketing, for expectations of permanently better prices, notwithstanding the spasmodic bulging movements from other indirect factors. De-

velopments appear to be in line with the probabilities that had been outlined in our former reviews of the market. The near future is not likely to show more than feeble changes in prices, except as there may come along reports of an injured corn crop. A bullish movement is looked for some time in July, even in the event of reports at that time of favorable corn crop prospects. The future stronger tendency of the market would be based upon the modified products that seem probable and from an accelerated temper of cash demands. A falling off of the current liberal stocks would supervene. Moreover, there would be ability more freely to sell futures in developments of such firmer conditions of the market as are now hoped for.

Probabilities of increased cash demands after a few weeks strengthen from current development of general business in this country and Europe. It is true that the growth of healthier business conditions is, as yet, of a creeping order, but that there is gain at all in distributors' demands just now under the uncertainties of cotton and grain crops prospects and the not assured results of political conventions, implies that distributors of merchandise who had been buying for several months in a very conservative way, are forced in the market for resupplying actual needs for consumption.

Our belief is that distributors must much more freely carry supplies of general merchandise before the fall months, and that many products which suffered in the rate of production will feel more keenly than now the supply position; the hog products mar-

kets would necessarily sympathize in the general temper of affairs.

With the floods at Kansas City subsiding expectations are of some enlargement of cattle receipts. Last week's supply of cattle at the western packing points was about 58,000 head under that of the corresponding week of the previous year. It will be quite three months and perhaps to a late period of the fall months before an ample supply of cattle can be had. A poorer supply than now of prime cattle will be shown in the period through the summer months of marketing grass-fed cattle. The prospective cattle supplies of narrow volume should be of decided benefit to the tone of hog products markets before the new crop season for grain crops and cattle supplies. Even now trading is turning from beef to hog products consumption.

The immediate statistical positions of the hog products exhibit further increased supplies of lard at the packing points. General holdings of lard and meats in the European markets are large; therefore the abroad markets are not apprehensive of near future supplies for needs.

Probabilities are of reserved demands from Europe until the general markets are ready in this country for bullish turns in prices and for ordinary outward and inward movements of general merchandise.

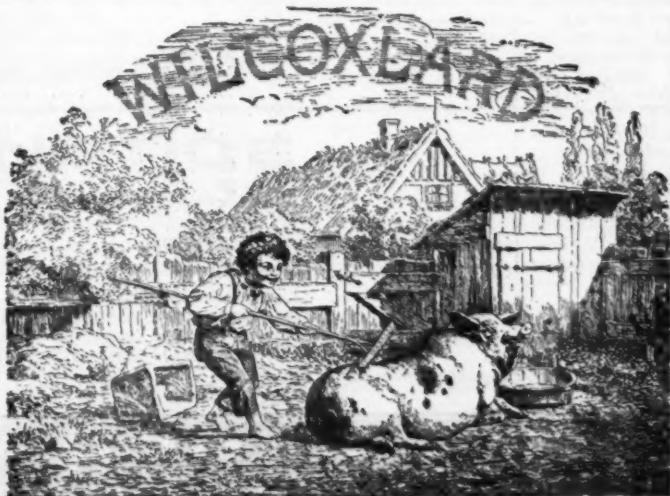
At present the markets abroad for hog products are relatively lower than those in this country. The consignments to Europe have been latterly materially less than they were for the same time last year; but for the season throughout the exports, on de-

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mands and consignments, have exceeded those of the previous year.

The delayed hog receipts in farmer's hands in the period of active farm work began arriving quite freely with the beginning of this week. The hog supplies, despite their somewhat weaker trading range, may be regarded as marketed at fairly satisfactory prices. The packers and shippers in their anxiety to get hog supplies have used up rather promptly the daily arrivals. The farmers are naturally willing to unload hog supplies under steady stiff prices for corn and consequent indisposition to feed the grain. But the markets are not crowded with hog supplies, therefore there are not disadvantageous market conditions for the hog marketing.

After a few days the hog supplies will likely fall off. The general hog marketing for the summer season will be, without much doubt, less than it was in the previous season. The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 219 lbs., essentially as it was in the week before, and 16 lbs. less than in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 7 lbs. less than in that of two years ago.

It has been observed that not only hog products, but associated markets have shown, on the whole, reserved tendencies of buyers for the week, except as crop weather reports gave them temporary resuscitation. The cotton oil market, which could be easily higher from the supply basis, is allowed to drift along at just supported prices under dull new demands. The compounds, in competition with pure lard for trading, are sustained in price, because of the cost of cottonseed oil; the compounds could easily go higher under the current prices for the raw materials, but are restrained from a firmer tendency by the position of the pure lard market. The prices of oleo stearine help keep up the market for the compounds. It is hard to see how the oleo stearine can be materially cheaper until the time for more abundant cattle supplies. There is great scarcity of prime tallow over the country on

the narrow cattle supplies, which will continue, likely, to the fall months.

Watching the cotton crop news, as well as that for the corn crop, will be uppermost with traders in the next few weeks. The general fat productions, interlocked as they are, will have a good deal of weight in determining the course of the hog products markets.

Private reports concerning the cotton crop are more favorable from the Southwest districts than some of those of a public order, except from the recent submerged territory. Replanting has been pretty well accomplished in most of the Southwest sections that had had adverse weather conditions. In most sections of the Southeast the cotton crop is looking better than it did last year at this time.

On the prospective cotton crop, aside from an influence upon the lard market, there will be determined an active or otherwise demand for meats from the South. The South should be a larger buyer than now of meats after a few days, but would materially increase its buying orders at a later period of the season in the event of a large cotton crop.

Estimated Chicago stocks: 57,000 bbls. contract pork, 128,000 tcs. contract lard, 46 million lbs. ribs.

In New York trading in pork on export account is of a narrow order, but at generally firm prices. Sales of 240 bbls. mess at \$15@16; 150 bbls. short clear at \$16@17.25; 50 bbls. family at \$18. Western steam lard has slow export demand; Middle West offerings quoted at \$8.85@8.95. City steam lard is quite strong at \$8.62 1/2@8.75. Compounds range from 7 1/2@8 1/4c. under fair demands and the firm cost of cottonseed oil and stearine. In city meats a good business in hams and shoulders, moderate trading in pickled bellies; quoted at 8 1/4@9c. for 14 lbs. ave.; 9@9 1/4c. for 12 lbs. ave.

SEE PAGE 27 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—Current less than ordinary demand

is sufficient for support of the higher prices quoted, in consideration of the greatly reduced packing. Quotations: City extra India mess, tierces, \$24.50@25; barreled mess at \$13.50@14.50; packet, barreled, \$15@16; family, \$16.50@17.25.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: For the week, 2,855 bbls. pork (2,895 bbls. last year); 9,344,842 lbs. meats (13,438,328 lbs. last year); 10,358,937 lbs. lard (12,094,447 lbs. last year). From November 1, 109,686 bbls. pork (111,524 bbls. last year); 369,766,960 lbs. meats (336,453,428 lbs. last year); 442,046,088 lbs. lard (409,343,325 lbs. last year).

The increase in the exports is shown as 33,313,532 lbs. meats, 32,702,763 lbs. lard.

(See page 27 for Exports of Hog and Beef Products.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended June 13, 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week June 13, 1908.	Week June 13, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to June 13, 1908.
To—			
United Kingdom .	703	615	26,137
Continent	368	145	11,243
So. & Cen. Am. . . .	856	940	18,480
West Indies	924	1,105	38,710
Br. No. Am. Col. . . .	4	68	14,287
Other countries		8,895	829
Totals	3,855	2,995	109,686

MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom .	8,374,756	11,704,175	311,396,665
Continent	615,675	1,449,982	48,517,986
So. & Cen. Am. . . .	77,875	79,902	3,323,900
West Indies	276,036	193,769	6,347,667
Br. No. Am. Col. . . .	500	.....	144,992
Other countries		10,500	35,750
Totals	9,344,842	13,438,328	369,766,960

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom .	6,375,369	4,299,542	177,331,050
Continent	2,532,475	5,531,560	217,577,110
So. & Cen. Am. . . .	311,600	762,961	15,990,367
West Indies	1,090,373	1,174,275	28,818,900
Br. No. Am. Col. . . .	.....	7,500	336,071
Other countries	29,100	318,500	1,491,600
Totals	10,358,937	12,004,447	442,046,088

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,682	3,896,325	4,611,600
Boston	194	667,275	1,574,291
Philadelphia	11	139,175	1,725,545
Baltimore . . . . .	.....	26,281	335,528
Mobile . . . . .	.....	103,700	187,540
New Orleans	611	71,575	168,200
Montreal	252	4,421,025	1,094,500
Galveston	105	19,188	708,933
Totals	2,855	9,344,842	10,358,937

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, 1907, to June 13, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to June 13, 1907.	Increase.
Pork, pounds	21,937,200	22,304,800
Meats, pounds	369,766,960	336,453,428
Lard, pounds	442,046,088	409,343,325

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, Per Ton,	Glasgow, Per Ton,	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/6	3/
Oil cake	7/	7/6
Bacon	12/6	15/
Lard, tierces	12/6	15/
Cheese	20/	25/
Canned meat	12/6	15/
Butter	25/	30/
Tallow	12/6	17/6
Pork, per barrel	2/	2/3

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There are strong markets everywhere. In the eastern trading centres a disposition is shown to ask a further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for the week. In the west, where the inquiry is chiefly for the prime grades, recent advanced prices have been easily sustained. The proportion of prime tallow on offer at the west has been of more importance than upon the eastern markets; the supplies of that class of stock are now closely sold up. In all other directions there are insufficient supplies of the prime grades. The very narrow productions all over the country are steadily competed for in the interest of soap makers.

The cattle receipts last week at the western packing centres were about 58,000 head less than in the corresponding week of the previous year; the week before, as was noted, supplies of the cattle had fallen off about 90,000 head by comparison with the same time of the former year. Beginning with the close of this week there will be some increase in the receipts of the cattle, with the western floods subsiding. But for the next about three months the cattle supplies will not satisfactorily increase for sufficient supplies of beef or for productions of fat to meet ordinary consumers' demands. It is a question, then, if soap makers' needs will increase for fat supplies from their present less than ordinary volume as to the drift of prices for tallow. In any contingency of trading there is bound to be a scarcity of prime tallow; grass fed cattle that will be had in the summer months will, of course, make productions even smaller.

The situation for tallow prices looks as if it would steadily favor selling interests, but that marked advanced prices could be retarded from a slow manufactured goods business. The conditions of general business will have a good deal to do with the bent of tallow prices, despite the fact of steady liberal filling in of wants for soap makers' consumption with palm oil. If general commercial affairs should revive, as it is expected they will with the adjournment of the political conventions, the much less than usual supply positions of some fats would have more significance in making market prices favor selling interests.

The London auction sale, after an adjournment of a week, shows considerable more demand in the English markets for the tallow supplies; there were 1,250 casks sold out of 1,900 casks offered; the prices made ranged as unchanged to one shilling higher. The English markets are doing better for general soap material supplies; palm oil, cocoanut oil and the East India seed and nut oils are more freely dealt in. The linseed markets in England have advanced 3d. @ 6d. for the week. Part of the improvement in the prices of miscellaneous soap materials is based

upon supply positions; there is indicated, however, freer demands for supplies from manufacturing interests.

In New York, city hogshead was 5%c. bid, with 5%c. asked; no sales; moderate offerings. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 5%c. New York City tierces, special, for export, quoted at about 6%c.; some choice out of town sold at 6%c. The New York City edible quoted at 6%c.

The country made tallow shows very light arrivals of best grades, and only moderate receipts of other qualities. Sales of 245,000 lbs., in lots, for the week at 5%c. @ 5%c. for ordinary, up to 6c. for choice.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—Although one sale had been made in the previous week in New York at 10%c., the closing then asking price was 10%c., as was noted. This week the market straightened to 10%c., at which price there was considerable business in New York, or of 450,000 lbs. altogether. The western markets had sold at 10%c. at Missouri River points. Chicago, 11c. New York closed 10%c. bid, 11c. asked.

That the market does not advance more from the developments of moderate cattle receipts and modified productions, can be accounted for only through disposition of pressers to let the supplies go promptly while having a good sale for the oil at satisfactory prices.

Consumption of the stearine has increased; the compound makers have been holding, however, fair supplies of the stearine; therefore are not urged into buying except with conservative news as to prices.

Further increased demands for the compounds which would follow a higher lard market might quicken trading prices for the stearine. Seemingly it has become a question of developments of the pure lard market for prices of the stearine. We have not regarded a near bullish movement of the lard market as probable, although probably quickened in July.

OLEO OIL brings more money for the week because of small receipts of cattle and increased buying interests of Rotterdam. Rotterdam quotes 67@68 florins. New York extra, 11%c.; prime, 11c.

LARD STEARINE.—Held for more money on account of the late increased cost of lard. Not much demand. About 10%c. quoted. Sales of 175 lbs., in lots, at 10%c. @ 10%c.; closing, 10%c. bid.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Market will remain about nominal until the new crop season. About 6%c. quoted.

GREASE.—The western markets have use for essentially all of their productions; consequent small shipments thence to our eastern markets prevent material accumulations of supplies here; demands are moderate. Prices are firmer with tallow. Yellow at 4%@5%c.; house, 4%@5%c.; bone, 5%@5%c.; brown, 4%@4%c.; white, 5%@6%c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Very moderate supplies on sale. Demands are of a restricted order. The cost of grease prompts firm holding of prices. Yellow at 5%@5%c.; white at 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The foreign markets are fairly firm under freer inquiry from consumers and outside markets. The situation in this country is of a trifle more confident order. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 7%@7%c.; August to October shipments, 6%@7%c.; Ceylon, spot, 6%@6%c.; June to August shipments, 6%@6%c.

PALM OIL.—Demands from soap makers are steadily liberal; stocks are prevented from being burdensome; prices are firmly held. Prime red at 5%@5%c. spot, and 5%@5%c. to arrive. Lagos, 5%@6c. spot, 5%@5%c. to arrive.

CORN OIL.—Market is strong, more from reduced productions than from material life to demand. Quoted at \$5.55 asked.

LARD OIL.—Trading with manufacturing interests is less general, and in limited quantities. Selling prices are unchanged. Prime quoted at 68@70c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is restricted. Prices are for the most part quite steadily held. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@58c.; 40 test, about 72c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, June 17, 1908:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 161,610 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 58,687 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 2,050 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,088 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 17,500 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 9,625 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 12,670 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 88,557 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 203,530 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 62,526 lbs.; Havre, France, 2,466 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,609 lbs.; London, England, 41,555 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,389,171 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 68,359 lbs.; Matanzas, Chile, 1,500 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 3,138 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 57,276 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 6,370 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 188,750 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 1,398 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,066 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 18,340 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,953 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 2,055 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 223,000 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 954 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 24,754 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 1,139 lbs.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business in Soap Materials and Manufacturers' Supplies heretofore carried on under the style of WELCH & WELCH, with its good will and business name, have been transferred by Wilbur Abbott Welch to Andrew M. Sherrill, the President of Welch, Holme & Clark Company, and hereafter he will continue the business in the name of Welch & Welch, at No. 383 West Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The undersigned, Wilbur Abbott Welch, having thus transferred his interest in said business, will liquidate and settle in his own name all the business transactions of Welch & Welch, heretofore conducted by him or his predecessors, or late copartners.

After this date Mr. Sherrill will assume the entire responsibility of the business of Welch & Welch, as hereafter carried on by him at No. 383 West Street, New York.

Mr. Welch hereby requests all his former customers and dealers in the said business to continue their patronage and business at the new office, No. 383 WEST STREET, New York.

WILBUR ABBOTT WELCH.
ANDREW M. SHERRILL.

New York, June 17, 1908.

You Need Boxes - We Know It

Send your requirements, if only for a special size of one kind. Let us send a sample and figure for some of your business, if not all.

CONSIGNEES' FAVORITE BOX COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Members American Meat Packers' Association.

Kingston, W. I., 2,012 lbs.; London, England, 143,969 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 853,042 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 3,711 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,484 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,947 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 109,710 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 16,000 lbs.; Bordeaux, 171,537 lbs.; Bremerhaven Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 27,500 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 3,173 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 12,250 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 9,000 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 45,315 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 5,952 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 125,006 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 69,270 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 26,813 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 23,783 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 37,688 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 35,227 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 251,459 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 13,101 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 162,090 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 826,411 lbs.; Havre, France, 110,873 lbs.; Jamaica, W. I., 2,521 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 40,241 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,580 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,037,061 lbs.; London, England, 729,736 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 9,200 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 28,148 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 103,746 lbs.; Matanzas, Chile, 15,858 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 11,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 28,265 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 104,504 lbs.; Southampton, England, 8,400 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 47,368 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 23,140 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 36,395 lbs.; Victoria, Brazil, 1,650 lbs.

PORK.—Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 7 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 38 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 5 tcs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 116 bbls.; Jamaica, W. I., 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 133 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 405 bbls., 3 tcs.; Macoris, San Dom., 48 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 59 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 150 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, June 17, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 230 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15 bbls.; Batavia, Java, 16 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 79 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 30 bbls., 10,818 lbs.; Emen, Germany, 25 bbls.; Gibraltar, Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 78 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 225 tcs.; Jamaica, W. I., 10 bbls.; Jeremie, Haiti, 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 83 tcs., 56 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 752,875 lbs., 250 tcs.; London, England, 239,743 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 8 bbls.; Melbourne, Australia, 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 36 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,190,995 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 225 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 360 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 458 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 945 tcs.; Havre, Cuba, 4 tcs.; London, England, 1,810 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 395 tcs.; Messina, Sicily, 15 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 25 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,475 tcs.; Tripoli, Tripoli, 10 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,200 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 2,450 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 2,730 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 9,000 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 1,182 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 6,510 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 11,788 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 4,526 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 43,130 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 27,132 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,645 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 537,575 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 3,247 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 106,885 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 11,830 lbs.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL*ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY***LICENSED AND BONDED**

COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE IN UNITED STATES

Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS & COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION**SPECIAL BRANDS:****"LOUISVILLE"**

Choice Butter Oil.

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Prime Summer White.

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Extra Butter Oil.

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Prime Summer Yellow.

"COTTOPALM"

Special Cooking Oil.

"ROYAL"**"ACIDITY"****"PROGRESS"**

Choice Cooking Oil.

"ACIDITY"

Summer White Soap Oil.

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CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. E. C.

14th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspregen & Co.)

New York, June 18, 1908.—Prices are unchanged for the week. The market, however, has taken on considerable strength by continued advances in other fats. Both lard and tallow are higher for the week, and the markets for these products are watched with a great deal of interest by the cotton oil trade, as they will no doubt have an important bearing on the future of cotton oil.

There has been still further liquidation of both July and September contracts. A great deal of same is no doubt caused by the splendid crop prospects in the South. Even those districts which reported the crop in poor condition about three weeks ago, such as northern Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri, now indicate a great improvement as compared with last year. However, business in new crop oil is at a comparative standstill. Sellers and buyers alike are so scarce that it is a question if there are any at all.

The July long interest in New York has during the past four weeks been reduced from 60,000 to about 15,000 barrels. It is possible that liquidation of the remainder may carry prices a shade lower yet, but once this liquidation is over we should see a good and healthy advance. The coming week will probably be one of unimportant fluctuations. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 40½c. bid, 47c. asked; July, 47½c. bid, 47½c. asked; August, 48c. bid, 48½c. asked; September, 48½c. bid, 48½c. asked; October, 45c. sales; November, 39½c. bid, 40½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 40c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 48½c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 3d.

CONVENTIONS.

South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Columbia, S. C., June 23 and 24.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Blount Springs, Ala., June 23 and 24.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Texas, June 30, July 1 and 2. Write Secretary Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex., for information.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 19.—Cottonseed oil market is firm but dull. Sales of butter oil at 38 florins; prime summer yellow, 36 florins; off oil, 33½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 19.—Cottonseed oil market is easy; nothing doing; off oil quoted 70 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 19.—Cottonseed oil market is gradually firming up. Sales of prime summer yellow at 74½ francs, and of winter oil at 80 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 19.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Business at a standstill. Small sales off oil at 57½ marks; prime summer yellow, 60 marks; butter oil, 64 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 19.—Cottonseed oil market is firm. Demand slack. Quote off oil at 26¾s.; prime summer yellow, 28¾s.; butter oil and white oil, 30¾s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 18.—Crude oil, 37@38c.; market dull. Meal weak; \$22.50 f. o. b. mills. Hulls very weak, \$6.50, loose, Atlanta.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 18.—Crude oil, 38@38½c. Choice meal scarce, \$24@24.25. Hulls dull, \$4.25@4.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 18.—Stocks unsold crude oil nominal; most of it off quality; 37@38c. bid; 40@42c. asked. Meal dull, \$28.75, long ton, ship's side. Cake lower, \$27.50. Hulls weaker.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Barely Changed Prices—Waiting July Liquidation—Occasional Slackness and Reactions—Moderate Rotterdam Demand—No Other Export Trading—Slow New Compound Makers' Demands—Steady Satisfactory General Home Consumption.

The cottonseed oil market barely varied in price through the week. Occasional slackness in prices, as an outcome of dullness in new trading, was followed by regularity to the market and some firmness. It was easy to bring about steadier prices through some demand for July delivery to protect sales to Rotterdam and needs of some of the companies for their trading in compounds.

Any export demand, under the consideration, as well, of supplies, would have effect upon the market prices at once.

We have not looked for very marked export demand for the remainder of the season, except from Rotterdam and a few of the north of Europe markets, for the edible oils.

It seems to us that Rotterdam will have to buy considerable more of a supply of the cottonseed oil, perhaps as much as 30,000 barrels, before a new crop season, varying as to quantity in the takings, as the weather may permit a free or otherwise use of the oil. The opinion of Rotterdam buying is based upon the light productions of oleo oil and the necessity of filling in with cottonseed oil supplies.

It is observed that the prices of oleo oil have gone up in Rotterdam for the week about two florins. The greatly modified production of oleo oil will continue up to the

fall months; grass-fed cattle are about to be had proportionately more in the supply; the general receipts of the cattle will be steadily materially under those of last year for the summer months.

If it had not been for abundant supplies of cocoanut oil there would have been insufficient left over supplies of cottonseed oil for needs of foreign markets. It must be understood that Rotterdam has done a much larger business this season than ever before in butterine, naturally through the depressed financial and commercial season, by which the cheaper priced product has displaced in additional channels of consumption the use of butter.

The general export movement in cottonseed oil, for the season, will only moderately exceed that of last year, as we thought likely it would, notwithstanding the moderate productions of foreign oils in competition with cottonseed oil. But the export movement, such as it has been, was about all the supply position could stand for a comfortable range of trading prices. If there had been material additional export demand the trading prices would have been driven before this to an arbitrary basis. There is now barely enough of a supply for conservative demands of home consumers, and such further moderate export trading, as pointed out, as is likely to come along.

The compound makers have been quiet for the week, in new buying, except as some of the trading in the July option was in the interest of one of the companies against demands upon it for the compounds. It looks, however, as if the companies that have dis-

tributing channels of the cotton oil in connection with the compounds, are willing to take all of the July delivery of the oil possible at current prices.

The sentiment among consumers generally of the cottonseed oil is one of apprehension concerning the supply for the remainder of the season; there is fear that the holdings will be insufficient for needs, particularly if there was marked revival of general business situations. Freer buying would be probably indulged in even now of any offer of supplies if the July liquidation was completely wound up.

It will be possible to begin deliveries on the July option on June 26, as a holiday intervenes to July 1, and three days' notice is required. The deliveries in any contingency could be only moderate and they may be unimportant. The "longs" are mainly the refiners and they want the oil. There are some "shorts," but probably of a moderate order, notwithstanding some trade expressed opinion to the contrary. The "long" interest in July, after the considerable liquidation and switching of several weeks, is not now, probably, more than 15,000 barrels, and the "short" interest in the month possibly about 4,000 barrels. It would be observed that the "long" interest could not be particularly disconcerting, although it makes some uncertainty from the standpoint of possible deliveries. In our opinion, however, the market will be taken hold of with more vim after the turn of the month than at a nearer period.

The September option is next in order; there is a good deal of lack of possibilities

The
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Cotton
Oil Co.



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"AMCOTOIL" New York.

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Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

June 20, 1908.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there **ARE** advantages, by **FILLING AN ORDER**, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

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"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

of this later month; the supply position then will be of the most critical order. The cotton crop news will get in, of course, its work before the month is reached; if the cotton crop prospects prove of a fine order through the season there would be no reason for abated confidence concerning cottonseed oil prices, in view of the narrow supplies of the oil. But if there is a possibility of a late cotton crop there would be likely an excited condition of affairs in the cottonseed oil market in the protracted period for marketing of new crop supplies. The cotton crop, just now, is looking fine all over the Southeast, better than it appeared at this time last year; in the Southwest, except in the low lands that had been swept by floods, the news is of an encouraging order. The general traders, just now, have encouragement for a large cotton crop.

The lard market has been, on the whole, somewhat higher for the week, and this should have favored the cottonseed oil position. Yet there is some distrust of the permanency of the strength in the pure lard market. It has looked as if any stimulus to the lard market for the week had been an outcome of the grain markets' higher range of prices. The weather reports have been of an adverse order, especially for the corn crop. Hot, forcing weather for the corn crop is needed, on account of the lateness in planting, instead of rains, continuous in some sections, and cool weather. The season, however, is quite young and the corn crop may come around all right, despite the present alarm of speculators, whether assumed or otherwise. Outside of the factor of the grain markets the lard market may be said to have the adverse situations of large stocks here and in Europe. It is quite possible that the lard market could be pushed up some time in July, irrespective of the grain markets. Indeed we think it likely that the hog products will be more active in July than at an intermediate period, except as continued unfavorable corn crop weather could force their prices higher at an earlier period. Higher markets in July, if they come about, would enable freer marketing of futures and this would be desired by the leading interests.

The beef fat markets are all very strong and tallow is about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher for the week. The remarkable loss of beef fat productions, on the short supplies of cattle, will continue to the new crop season. The cottonseed oil prices are higher than tallow, and except from sentiment, the cottonseed oil traders are not getting encouragement from the beef fat situation. The English markets are at one shilling advance for the tallow.

The foreign markets are strong for all soap materials, better than they were in the previous week, but are not high enough to expect demand for cottonseed oil.

The mills at the South are not holding, all told, more than 4,000 to 5,000 barrels crude; the prices for crude are, therefore, of little consequence; small sales made at 39c.

On Saturday (13th) well sustained but quiet market. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow July, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 300 bbls. September, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Closing prices, for prime yellow, June, 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ @47 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; July, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ @48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, 49@49 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ @49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ @46c.; November, 40@40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Sales the day before had been 1,700 bbls. prime yellow, July, 48@48 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,500 bbls. September, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ @49 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 300 bbls. October, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ @46c.

On Monday decided firmness; rather quiet. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, June, 47c.; 200 bbls. September, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. October, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, June, 47@47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, 48@48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, 49@49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ @49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 40@40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Winter yellow and summer white, 48@50c.

On Tuesday about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower market; fear of July deliveries. Sales: 2,400 bbls. prime yellow, July, 48c.; 700 bbls. September, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,400 bbls. October, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, June, 47@47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, 48@48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ @49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ @49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ @40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Good off yellow, June, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; winter yellow and summer white, 47@50c.

On Wednesday easier and dull market. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, June, 47c.; 100 bbls. October, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, June, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ @47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ @49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ @49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 45@45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ @40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Thursday, dull, rather tame and easier market. Sales: 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, July, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 700 bbls. September, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ @49c.; 500 bbls. October, 45c.; 100 bbls. June, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, June, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ @46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, 48@48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ @48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45c.; November, 39@40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Good off yellow, June, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; off yellow, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45c.; summer white, 46@49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; winter yellow, 47@49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

ALLISON IN COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

President Henry J. Parrish, of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced the appointment of Colonel Jo W. Allison, of Texas, as the representative of the association on the National Council of Commerce, the representative body formed by Secretary Straus to co-operate with the government in forwarding our business interests abroad and at home. Each organization is entitled to one representative, and in the selection of Colonel Allison to represent the cottonseed products industry President Parrish has added strength to the council and given the crushers a representative who will be heard from. Ex-president Ransom does not lose his seat in the council, as he is accredited to it from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and the cottonseed products trade now has two of its leaders in the council instead of one.

Southern Markets by special wire and European Markets by special cablegram will be found on page 28.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
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Cable Address
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PRODUCE
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**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices
upon request.**

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending June 17, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Alesund, Norway	25	5	
Aberdeen, Scotland	180		
Abo, Russia	—	20	
Acajutla, Salvador	21	71	
Adelaide, Australia	—	51	
Alexandria, Egypt	142	8,704	568
Algiers, Algeria	7,031	7,414	
Algiers Bay, Cape Colony	55	468	
Amata, Honduras	—	8	
Antigua, West Indies	—	36	483
Antofagasta, Chile	—	143	
Antwerp, Belgium	5,088	2,400	
Asuncion, Venezuela	7	14	20
Auckland, New Zealand	15	409	
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	15
Aux, West Indies	—	15	
Bahia, Brazil	93	—	
Barbados, W. I.	1,111	891	
Beirut, Syria	163	—	
Belfast, Ireland	125	125	
Berbice, Br. Guiana	—	84	
Bergen, Norway	765	675	
Bissau, Portuguese Guiana	5	18	
Bombay, India	—	142	
Bone, Algeria	1,050	675	
Bordeaux, France	50	4,056	1,095
Braila, Romania	75	100	
Bremen, Germany	1,024	499	
Bremervorhaven, Germany	50	15	
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	61	
Bristol, England	135	75	
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	456	8,211	1,734
Bucharest, Roumania	80	—	
Calabria, Cuba	11	—	
Callao, Peru	84	9	
Calcutta, India	4	—	
Campuchia, Mexico	34	—	
Cape Town, Cape Colony	196	1,955	1,875
Cardenas, Cuba	11	—	
Carupano, Venezuela	—	5	
Cayenne, French Colony	476	345	
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	
Celba, Honduras	113	—	
Champerico, C. A.	—	9	
Christiania, Norway	2,835	525	
Christiansand, Norway	175	75	
Cienfuegos, Cuba	101	274	
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	18	227	55
Colon, Panama	4	989	1,070
Conakry, Africa	—	5	29
Constantinople, Turkey	25	7,000	125
Copenhagen, Denmark	951	300	
Corinto, Nicaragua	11	102	203
Cork, Ireland	200	30	
Cristobal, Panama	123	9	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	28	100	
Dakar, W. Africa	20	—	
Dantzig, Germany	1,275	2,153	
Dedeagatch, Turkey	75	—	
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	28	147	62
Demerara, British Guiana	1,864	1,547	
Dominica, West Indies	—	24	
Drontheim, Norway	125	180	
Dublin, Ireland	50	850	1,740
Dundee, Scotland	—	100	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	2,035	150	
Flam, Austria	59	—	
Fort de France, West Indies	321	1,223	
Fredericksbald, Norway	55	—	
Fremantle, Australia	23	—	
Galatz, Roumania	3,061	2,375	
Genoa, Italy	—	—	
Gibraltar, British Guiana	252	246	
Gibara, Cuba	20	5	
Gibraltar, Spain	250	3,900	
Glasgow, Scotland	12,643	8,577	
Gonaias, Haiti	—	7	
Gothenberg, Sweden	299	1,400	
Granada, Spain	—	87	
Grenada, West Indies	72	17	

Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	8,771	3,008	Riga, Russia	—	—	7
Guananamo, Cuba	—	20	—	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	76	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	14	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	6,976	6,301
Hamburg, Germany	150	9,559	2,410	Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	382	119
Havana, Cuba	—	865	5,051	Rotterdam, Holland	350	37,402	23,292
Havre, France	50	26,552	16,224	St. Croix, West Indies	—	5	65
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	—	St. Johns, N. F.	—	125	48
Hull, England	—	175	125	St. Kitts, West Indies	—	160	121
Inagua, West Indies	—	18	—	St. Lucia, West Indies	—	194	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	78	—	St. Martin, West Indies	—	191	—
Kalmar, Sweden	—	55	—	St. Thomas, West Indies	—	12	—
Kingston, West Indies	26	6,366	2,031	Salonica, Turkey	—	1,003	—
Koelnberg, Germany	—	100	600	Samana, San Domingo	—	10	31
Kustendji, Roumania	—	935	1,400	Sanches, San Domingo	—	485	213
Lagos, Portugal	—	10	—	San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	2,031	2,151
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	443	172	San Jose, Costa Rica	—	3	—
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39	Santiago, Cuba	—	221	1,463
Leigh, Scotland	—	125	—	Santos, Brazil	—	1,580	3,050
Liverpool, England	—	6,768	1,824	Savannillo, Colombia	—	4	—
London, England	—	9,723	5,562	Sokondi, West Africa	—	20	10
Loreno Marquez, E. Africa	—	—	6	Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Maceio, Brazil	—	—	434	Smyrna, Turkey	73	313	—
Macoris, San Domingo	157	796	1,011	Southampton, England	—	1,400	924
Madras, India	—	5	—	Svanger, Norway	—	440	170
Malmo, Sweden	—	360	240	Stettin, Germany	—	2,674	6,054
Malta, Island of	—	3,346	2,349	Stockholm, Sweden	—	290	80
Manchester, England	—	1,723	3,443	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	10	10	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	29	—	Talcahuano, Chile	—	—	202
Maracalbo, Venezuela	—	28	51	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Maranham, Brazil	—	6	—	Tanger, Morocco	—	—	100
Marseille, France	2,615	137,874	45,452	Tonberg, Norway	—	225	—
Martineque, West Indies	—	1,831	11,428	Trebizond, Armenia	—	357	—
Masawa, Arabia	—	170	57	Trieste, Austria	—	6,845	2,206
Matansas, West Indies	—	5	583	Trinidad, Island of	—	531	240
Melbourne, Australia	24	556	76	Tunis, Algeria	—	—	350
Messina, Sicily	—	47	—	Valetta, Maltese Island	188	641	125
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	6	Valparaiso, Chile	—	723	5,130
Mollendo, Peru	—	8	—	Venice, Italy	—	13,006	16,002
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6	13	Vera Cruz, Mexico	24	339	113
Montevideo, Uruguay	210	3,791	4,446	Victoria, Brazil	—	10	—
Nantes, France	—	100	—	Wellington, New Zealand	—	53	168
Naples, Italy	50	660	549	Yokohama, Japan	—	103	48
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	25	56	Totals	5,441	393,822	220,949

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	7,241	12,611
Belfast, Ireland	—	8,375	465
Buenaventura, Nicaragua	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France	—	—	775
Bremen, Germany	60	2,050	5,865
Bristol, England	—	—	525
Christiania, Norway	—	3,765	600
Colon, Panama	—	5	512
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,350	4,225
Dublin, Ireland	—	280	845
Dunkirk, France	—	—	350
Genoa, Italy	—	3,735	752
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,630	2,300
Hamburg, Germany	—	30,026	19,327
Havana, Cuba	160	3,883	2,484
Havre, France	—	3,932	12,471
Hull, England	—	—	135
Liverpool, England	—	18,953	15,229
London, England	—	13,030	14,425
Manchester, England	300	1,820	1,024
Marseilles, France	—	18,360	21,200

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ESTABLISHED 1878

Newcastle, England	200	131
Port Barrios, Central America	81,240	99,376
Rotterdam, Holland	—	50
Swansea, Wales	—	—
Tampico, Mexico	813	100
Trieste, Austria	450	100
Tripoli, Africa	1,733	300
Venice, Italy	100	300
Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,713	493
Totals	520	207,694
	207,694	216,990

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	750	100
Bremen, Germany	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	600	800
Hamburg, Germany	1,000	8,116
Havana, Cuba	—	436
Liverpool, England	—	1,000
London, England	1,020	500
Marseilles, France	1,100	—
Reval, Russia	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	15,786	49,912
Tampico, Mexico	60	—
Vera Cruz	10,067	9,983
Totals	30,383	71,747

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	300	719
Bremen, Germany	300	200
Bremervorwerk, Germany	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	575	3,140
Havre, France	1,730	600
Liverpool, England	104	600
Rotterdam, Holland	3,630	5,455
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50
Totals	7,110	11,067

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	300	475
Hamburg, Germany	730	612
Liverpool, England	51	—

Totals	1,081	1,162
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From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	27	27
Antwerp, Belgium	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	120
Bergen, Norway	268	27
Bremen, Germany	108	9,405
Christiania, Norway	2,321	1,297
Christiansand, Norway	104	53
Copenhagen, Denmark	268	—
Drontheim, Norway	106	—
Genoa, Italy	735	823
Gothenburg, Sweden	1,271	4,892
Hamburg, Germany	3,900	5,147
Havre, France	9,310	2,892
Kalmar, Sweden	59	—
Liverpool, England	525	—
Malmo, Sweden	323	109
Rotterdam, Holland	36,345	55,187
Stavanger, Norway	253	366
Stettin, Germany	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden	107	54
Tonsberg, Norway	163	55
Trieste, Austria	450	106
Venice, Italy	374	423
Totals	57,075	80,590

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	300
Liverpool, England	100	3,000
London, England	25	56
Rotterdam, Holland	137	200

Totals	262	3,646
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From All Other Ports.

Canada	1,081	16,807
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	200

Totals	1,081	16,807
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Recapitulation.

From New York	5,441	303,822
From New Orleans	520	207,694
From Galveston	—	30,383
From Baltimore	—	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	1,081
From Savannah	—	57,075
From Newport News	—	262
From all other ports	1,081	16,807
Totals	7,042	714,234
		632,154

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

June 20, 1908.

COTTONSEED MEAL AND HULLS AS HORSE FEED

By J. H. Fulford, Dawson, Ga.

"The subject of feeding cottonseed meal and hulls to horses and mules is one that should excite the attention of every oil mill man in the cotton belt. There is in my mind a wonderful field of development along this line, and one that will put money in the pockets of the oil mill men as well as money in the pockets of the cotton farmer, and one of the important things for the people engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed products to learn to do is to aid in every way possible to educate the producer of the raw material along the line of making proper use of the manufactured product, and teach him its value to him, show him what a prominent part the value of his cottonseed and its products have played in the commercial development of our great Southern country by increasing our capital, etc.

"Now the value of cottonseed meal as a plant food is well known to almost every farmer of the whole country, but its value as a high-class feedstuff is not so generally known, so far as it will apply to feeding horses and mules. It is true that quite a few are beginning to learn something of its value for that purpose, and among those that are finding out something of its value as a horse food there are those who are doing so purely by accident. I have talked to some farmers on this subject who tell me that their first knowledge that his animals would eat cottonseed meal and hulls was that he had noticed at times that his horse or mule would get into the cow lot which was adjacent to the horse lot, and would steal some of the old cow's cottonseed meal and hulls, and in this way he was induced to begin feeding some hulls and meal to his horses.

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Secretary and Treasurer, Major Robert Gibson, Son, Dallas, Texas.

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Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.
Secretary, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas.

"Now in judging the value of a fertilizer we have constituents to consider; namely, ammonia or nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. So in judging a feed stuff we must have constituents to consider, and these are protein, fat and carbohydrates. The most important of the three that I would mention are protein and fat. Not only must a feedstuff contain these to be valuable, but the value is just in proportion to the digestibility.

"The following table shows in a very striking manner the high feeding value of cottonseed meal as compared with other feeding stuff, these tables or similar ones have frequently been given and are substantiated by one of the best authorities on feedstuffs and feeding, Professor W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin. The figures I will give you here represent the number of pounds of digestible protein and fat in 100 lbs.:

	Digestible Protein, Pounds.	Digestible Fat, Pounds.
Corn	7.9	4.3
Wheat	10.1	1.7
Wheat Bran	12.2	2.7
Oats	9.2	1.4
Rice	4.8	0.4
Peas	16.8	0.7
Cottonseed meal	37.2	12.2

"It will be seen from the figures I have given you, that cottonseed meal has nearly five times as much protein as corn, and nearly three times as much fat. Cottonseed meal is therefore the most highly concentrated feeding stuff we have today, and pound for pound is worth today, as compared with corn, two and one-half times as much as corn at the outside, and when we oil mill people do our duty in assisting the feeders of work horses and mules to learn to properly feed our meal and hulls, we will not have a pound of cottonseed meal for the export trade, until at a time when all will more fully appreciate its value, at which time we will be getting about double the present price we are getting for our meal. "I will give you some formulas for mixing a feed of cottonseed meal and hulls that I have found to be a well-balanced ration for horses.

(Concluded on page 35.)

SOUTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS MEET.

The annual convention of the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association at Columbia on June 23 and 24 promises to be the best meeting the association has yet had. Among the chief speakers will be Judge H. C. Hammond, of Georgia; Prof. J. N. Harper, of Clemson Agricultural College; Special Agent Boykin, of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, and others. President Fitzsimons will also be on hand, adding materially to the enthusiasm and gayety of the occasion. As has been previously remarked, "What would a convention be without Fitz?"

ALABAMA CRUSHERS TO MEET.

President Ernest Lamar, of the Alabama Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has called a meeting of the association at Blount Springs, Ala., on June 23 and 24. This is the annual convention of the association and an interesting programme has been arranged for the meeting. A large attendance from the Alabama mills is expected.

COTTON PICKER

ENDORSEMENTS KEEP COMING

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS CLOSE JULY 1st

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD GET IN

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CHICAGO**

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The cattle receipts continue to increase. Indications are that next week the receipts will be larger at Kansas City and smaller at St. Joseph and St. Louis. The packers are talking as strong a market as ever, but most buyers are looking for larger cattle receipts before long and are not disposed to pay the figures that packers have been talking of late for their hides. Native steers are quoted very strong by the packers, who report having declined bids of 14c., and some talk that at 14½c. they would sell partly ahead. Reported sales of June natives at 14c., however, cannot be confirmed. Texas steers are firmly held, but with no sales. The receipts of Texas cattle are increasing here as a result of the large runs at St. Louis and St. Joseph and the high water at Kansas City. Last sales of Texas were at 15c. for heavy, 13½c. for lights, and 11½c. for extremes, with packers talking that they want more on their next offerings. Butt brands and Colorados are quoted firm at 13c., with some packers talking 13½c., but some offerings are reported by one packer at 13c. No sales are reported of branded cows and packers continue to ask 11c. for these. Native cows are being held firmer. Some June light cows are reported offered at 11c., but one buyer reports that a bid at that price for some was turned down. April and May heavy native cows are being offered at 10½c. No sales of bulls are reported. There are few if any branded bulls offered. Some of the packers are tanning their native bulls and are selling other hides that are in better demand at high prices.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues strong and dealers are not disposed to offer stock freely, as they have ideas of higher prices later on. There is a growing policy on the part of dealers not to offer late receipt hides alone, as they think that short-haired country hides will command high figures this summer and fall. Some buffs are being offered at 8½c. and 7½c., but the hides offered at these prices are not all short haired. Last sales of all No. 2 buffs alone were at 7c. Heavy cows are nominally held at 8½c. selected, but prices are nominal

in the absence of sales. Extremes are in good demand and firm at 8½c. to 8¾c. for good late receipt lots. Heavy steers are wanted at 10c. for regular lots, but offerings are small, as most of the supplies have been previously cleaned up. Last sales of heavy bulls were at 7½c. and 6½c. Branded hides continue in good request from sole leather tanners and the last sale of these consisted of a car of large butcher western cows and steers of about 52 lbs. average at 8½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market is strong and best Chicago city skins are firmly held at 14c. A large dealer here is talking 13½c. for outside city, large butcher and country skins mixed. Dealers call best Chicago cities worth 14c. as based on the packer sales at 14c. flat, although these packer skins are well trimmed and run an extremely small percentage for cuts. Good outside city skins are quoted at 13½c., and country at 13c. Present receipt kips are quoted strong at 8½c., and veals along with them would bring 1c. more. Deacons, \$1.00 and 80c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Regular packer shearlings are being held at 35c. to 37½c. One car load of shearlings was sold on selection at 40c., out of which the very short shearlings were rejected and some of the longest wool skins picked out as well. Packer lambs are quoted at 40c. to 50c., with few sales of these. Country wool pelts continue to range from 60c. to 90c., with some prime butcher lots bringing \$1.00. Country shearlings mostly bring 15c. to 20c., with some up to 25c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further sales are reported of common hides, and there are no offerings of account of these. There are no offerings out of the River Plate except long-haired hides, which are not wanted.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No business is reported, as packers who have June hides evidently do not care to sell them, as they do not offer them at reasonable prices.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides continues very firm, but no business of account has been reported here. Some buyers here are busy taking up considerable quantities of hides that were bought recently at lower prices than will be made now. A car of extremes has been sold by a local dealer at 9c. and 8c. on selection. Last sales of Penn buffs were at 8½c. and 7½c., and some dealers are now entertaining even higher views. Car lots of N. Y. State cows are being held at 8c. flat. The calfskin market is decidedly strong and good lots are being well picked up at good prices. Several cars of country skins have been sold here at \$1.15, \$1.45 and \$1.65 selected, and some outside cities have sold at \$1.20, \$1.50 and \$1.70 selected. New York city skins are firm and now quoted at \$1.32½, \$1.62½ and \$1.82½, but no sales at \$1.35, \$1.65 and \$1.85 have as yet been reported.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—Cables from

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Europe and especially Paris report a strong and excited market on calfskins, and some houses have withdrawn offerings of stock here, as they say prices are going too high in Europe.

HORSEHIDES.—There is a dull and weak market despite advances in cattle hides and calfskins. Some buyers are not offering over \$3.25 for country whole hides, and some sales have been made at that price, and bids are not over \$3.35 to \$3.45 flat for outside cities, although some choice lots are not obtainable at these figures. Some Western butts have been offered here at \$1.40 for 21 inches and up and \$1.10 for 19 inches and up, running about 85% long shanks. Some French fronts of 5 feet 6½ inches and up have been offered here at a price about \$2.40 laid down here and a sale recently of French fronts at \$2.75 laid down here consisted of 50% fronts measuring 6 feet 4 inches and up.

Boston.

Some Ohio dealers are entertaining 9c. ideas for late receipt buffs and bids of both 8½c. and 8¾c. have been reported refused, but no sales have as yet been confirmed over 8½c. Regular Southerns range from 6½c. to 7c., with best Northern lots held at 7½c. to 7¾c.

INTERESTING POINTS ON GRAPHITE.

The Scientific American, speaking of a new steam packing, says that the modern practise of using steam at high pressures and temperatures has brought with it certain problems which did not confront the engineer of ten years ago with his low pressure plant. One of the problems is the question of suitable packing, a question which grows rapidly more serious as steam pressures are increased. The packing which seems to give the best satisfaction is the packing which contains graphite in its composition. At the same time the material must be tough and tenacious, and must be sufficiently flexible or plastic to conform itself to all irregularities, thus absolutely preventing leakage. The prevention of leakage is largely due to the lubricating nature of the graphite, and to the fact that the minute flakes of graphite fill up all the irregularities of the joints or surfaces.

The so-called "graphite habit" is slowly but surely being acquired by all up-to-date engineers. There was a time when only the shrewdest and cleverest engineers made use of graphite, and it frequently happened that the engineer who made use of graphite kept its usefulness to himself. He knew he had a good thing, and he was of the opinion that the less he spoke about it the better it would be for him, the more he would, to use a common phrase, have something up his sleeve that the other fellow didn't know of.

The writer of this sometime ago met a wide-awake chauffeur in a large garage and on inquiry found that the chauffeur had various kinds of Dixon's Automobile Graphites on hand, but locked up, which he used on the sly. He was practically the cracker-jack chauffeur of that garage, and said that he didn't propose to let any of the "dubs" know what he was using that they might get as good results as he did. The day when Dixon's Flake Graphite will be universally and openly used does not seem as far off as it did some time ago.—"Graphite."

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There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. OR CHICAGO

Chicago Section

There don't seem to be any dark horses at the post.

Favorite sons remind one a little of patience on a monument, etc.

Perhaps Cortelyou will get a look-in somewhere after the convention is over.

After next March Oyster Bay will probably sink into the comparative insignificance of Buzzard's Bay.

Don't forget that Bill Bryan is up on the roof of his home at Lincoln, Neb., using a pair of field glasses on the Coliseum.

It was not altogether at variance with the eternal fitness of things that the new steamship "Chicago" should get stuck in the mud on its first trip.

"Mr. Edward Morris, wife and party arrived to-day on the steamship 'Kaiser William II' from a several months' trip to Europe," says the Chicago Drovers' Journal. Didn't know the ocean liners touched at Chicago. We're getting on some!

After careful investigation of a strange disease among sheep around Alcova, Wyo., it was found that fatalities were caused by grub-in-the-head. Flies get in the nostrils of the lambs when too small to sneeze them out and lay eggs, from which the grubs that cause the disease hatch.

A rich automobile owner in Seattle has been convicted for manslaughter for running over a child with his machine and has been sentenced to the penitentiary. One dose of that sort of treatment will do more to make the auto fiend kind and considerate than any number of ten-dollar fines administered by proxy.

Why not amend the Federal constitution so as to give the Vice President some kind of

work that would dignify his position and reconcile him to his fate? For instance, he might be made traveling member of the Government. This would permit the Secretary of War to learn how to reach his Washington office without a guide.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, wife of Congressman Longworth, and daughter of the President, was a guest of honor last Monday at a luncheon given at the Saddle and Sirloin Club. The party comprised Mrs. Longworth, Congressman Robinson and daughter, Mrs. Medill McCormick and two other ladies, and they were the guests of Arthur Meeker of Armour & Company. The party came to the Yards in automobiles, and before leaving visited the Armour plant.

"The week's developments have been slowly unfolding possibilities of a great, big, broad, extensive, worldwide provision situation," said W. P. Anderson & Company last week. "The Southern trade for meats, which has not been provided for and which will be intensified by the absolute necessity of doing everything to insure a weedless cotton crop, will this season on account of highland scarce beef assume old-time proportions. Neither Europe nor America has provided for her future needs of lard, and will be forced to come to Chicago for supplies at a time when the movement of live hogs must of necessity be small. The ownership of the product is in strong hands and we believe is due for further enhancement."

Classifications of premiums offered by the American Galloway Breeders' Association at the national livestock shows and expositions of 1908 have been issued in a neat little booklet form by Secretary Brown of the association. Breeders are urged to exhibit their cattle at one or more shows, even if they have not heretofore been in the show ring. A good exhibit of steers, both in the individual and earload lot classes, is wanted. Three sales of Galloways will be held this year at the national shows at Kansas City, Chicago and Denver. Mr. Brown advocates the local breeders' organization. This, he says, will do much for breed. It will help find a market for surplus stock, as each organization can hold annual sales to which each of the members consign cattle. Volume 17 of the Galloway Herd Book is in the hands of the printers and will probably be ready for distribution about the 1st of July. It contains 3,000 pedigrees.

Judge Cowan, of Texas, was addressing the resolutions committee of the Republican national convention the other day on the tariff plank of the platform. He was there on behalf of the seven corn producing states on the Missouri and the Mississippi that turn out the best beef in the world. Mr. Cowan said that he was afraid of the maximum and minimum tariff idea, because he thought the manufacturers would put the minimum so high that trade agreements would not be entered into with France or Germany, which at present kept out American beef. Mr. Cowan was quite independent in his attitude, declaring that he did not know the ticket he would vote until he saw both platforms.

"Well, sir," Delegate Charles W. Ogden, of San Antonio, arose to remark, "let me ask you, Mr. Cowan, to kindly tell this committee what happened to the ranching interests of Texas on the only occasion when the Democrats monkeyed with the tariff?"

"All right," said Mr. Cowan with a grin, "I'll tell. They killed the sheep-raising industry dead."

And everybody had a good laugh.

AN INDUSTRIAL CHANGE.

A man does not need to be very old to contrast in his memory many and revolutionary changes in industries allied to agriculture, says the National Stockman and Farmer. The slaughtering industry has changed from a local to a centralized one to a very large degree. The local butcher still does business, but a large proportion of the meat consumed by the American people is prepared in slaughterhouses which are extensive enough to be equipped to utilize the by-products. The economy of the factory system has extended its use everywhere, and of late years comparatively small establishments are provided with facilities to utilize the by-products. * * *

The same cause has operated in all cases—economy of labor and time—though in some instances special transportation privileges have contributed to the upgrowth of centralization. Centralization has not extinguished the individual, but it has made him distinguish himself to carry on his business profitably. There are many small butchers who know how to produce and cure meats that appeal to a high-class trade and they are doing well. The same is true of the dairymen who make butter—they can succeed and are doing so by making a superior product. * * *

It will always be true that the individual can compete with the factory when his products have exceptional merit—otherwise he should take advantage of its economies.

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We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements
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SOME POINTS ON THE BUYING OF COAL

Many and varied are the methods employed today in the buying of coal. They are discussed in a lucid manner in a recent paper by E. G. Bailey, chief of the coal department of Arthur D. Little's laboratory, Boston. From this paper the following extract is taken:

"Some people buy coal simply because the price is the cheapest they have had quoted to them. Another man buys coal upon its past reputation. He thinks 'that coal has always given good results; it gave Mr. So-and-so good results, and I will keep on buying it.' Another takes the recommendation of his engineer or fireman, and no matter what the price he says, 'That coal is worth the money and I will take it.' Another man buys his coal upon the basis of the highest number of heat units per dollar. Another will make evaporative tests and buy the coal giving the highest evaporation per dollar.

"Of course the latter result is what every one wants in a steam plant, but in such cases the purchaser is frequently misled, because he figures the price of his coal f. o. b. the car or vessel, and does not consider that a coal which may evaporate eight pounds of water to a pound of coal costs a good deal more, to handle enough to supply him for a year, than if the coal evaporated 10½ pounds of water to a pound of coal. He has to pay more for labor for having the coal brought into his boiler room; he has more ashes, and all the way through there are numerous small expenses which, if considered in the first place, might show that coal to be more expensive at the end of the year than the other coal would have been.

"In any case, you cannot depend entirely upon the price and quality, whether you take it from heat units or evaporation. There are certain practical things that must be considered, such as delivery and the question of spontaneous combustion. There are numerous things upon which you cannot put a definite money value, and each person must use his own judgment to a certain extent after all. He must determine the coal to buy, either from a trial, or from past use of that particular coal. There are variations in the conditions in the mines as impurities, sulphur balls, and also the preparation of the coal, so that what you received from a mine last year does not prove that you will receive the same the coming year.

"One cannot drop the matter as soon as he has made his contract. He must follow the thing up to be sure that he is getting the value contracted for. He may determine this by inspection, and if the coal is from the same mine and of the same character, one can tell a great deal about the coal as to impurities, one of the largest factors in the question. He may make evaporative tests from time to time, and it that way determine whether the coal is giving the results previously obtained from it. He may analyze the coal, determine the percentage of ash, sulphur, and heat units.

"He may buy the coal on a B. t. u. basis. The use of the latter method has been much extended, and several large concerns are buying their coal in that manner. It has good points, as well as faults. The fault lies mostly in having to pay a higher price for the coal. The coal dealer is not sure his coal is going to run uniformly throughout

the year, even from the same mine. He is going to have his profit and he therefore puts up the price from ten to twenty-five cents to offset the chances of that coal being bad. If he can afford to take the risk at twenty-five cents a ton, why can't the buyer?

"There are certain cases where it is advisable to buy coal on a B. t. u. basis, but the coal man is not yet ready to do a general business on that basis. One reason why the coal man advances the price in order to offset any difference in quality is because he is not familiar with his own coal. He has probably had a few analyses from it, but he is not sure they are the average. Another reason is that by past experience the sampling of coal delivered has been done in such a way that fair average results have not been obtained. Sometimes the coal man is cheated and sometimes the buyer.

"A fair sample of the coal is a very difficult thing to obtain by a person who does not know all the chances for obtaining erroneous results, and that has knocked the confidence out of both the coal seller and buyer; but a proper average sample of coal can be obtained. There is a large concern which burns about a thousand tons of coal a day, and receives a coal which runs fairly uniform. From the results of their sample it seldom varies more than one-half of one per cent. in quality.

"They have learned that a few shovelfuls, or a handful here and there, does not represent the average of a car-load. You must take a considerable quantity, from 500 to 2,000 pounds. That should be taken miscellaneous, all of it broken up and thoroughly mixed, so that a piece of slate left in your sample or thrown away will make practically no difference. A small sample may have a piece of slate in it that will be five per cent. of the total. This is often found in samples taken, so you can readily see where the discrepancy comes in.

"The method of determining the quality of coal by evaporative tests is what may be considered the really practical method, but there are certain difficulties even there. The boiler efficiency varies with so many things that it is practically impossible to maintain the same boiler conditions throughout two consecutive tests. The fireman has a great deal to do with it: the load on your boiler, the draft, the cleanliness of the heating surface; all those things are very irregular.

"The method of determining heat units in a laboratory is a very practical one. A small amount of coal is taken, which is a representative sample if properly taken, and is burned in an atmosphere of oxygen in a steel bomb which is submerged in water. A very delicate thermometer gives the temperature of this water before the coal is burned, and by means of an electric spark the coal is ignited and entirely burned, and every bit of the heat developed is absorbed by the water and the thermometer rises accordingly. From this rise in temperature the B. t. u. are determined. The result is practical, as a British thermal unit is the heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. It obviates all the errors which come in a practical boiler test."

COTTON MEAL AND HULLS AS FEED.

(Concluded from page 32.)

This formula is for mixing one ton of feed and can best be accomplished by mixing by machinery: 600 lbs. cottonseed hulls (hull bran is preferable); 200 lbs. choice cottonseed meal; 800 lbs. ear corn, ground with the cob into a coarse chop; 400 lbs. oats (better if ground). This formula, thoroughly mixed, almost any horse or mule will relish as a food, and the average work horse under service will eat 20 to 30 lbs. per day and keep fat on it. It is, of course, better to occasionally change his feed for one or two feeds, say about twice a week. This should be done with any horse, no matter what kind of feed product you are using. The cottonseed hulls in this formula very nicely take care of the animal without the hay, but I would recommend an occasional feed of hay or corn fodder.

"In cases where the farmer or feeder of a horse cannot buy this mixed feed, but must do the mixing at home, he can do so in smaller quantities, say for one hundred pounds, he can use 30 lbs. cottonseed hulls, 10 lbs. cottonseed meal, 40 lbs. corn chops and 20 lbs. oats. With a little painstaking he can mix this very thoroughly by hand, and feeding on the above formula it will be observed that the horse would consume a little more than 2 lbs. of cottonseed meal per day. He would easily take more, but suppose it were possible to feed the eight or nine million head of work horses and mules that produce the cotton crop of the country just two pounds of cottonseed meal each every day, in the year, our cottonseed meal would not last for feeding and other purposes half the year.

"Another crude way of feeding cottonseed meal and hulls to the horse is to mix 75 lbs. hulls and 25 lbs. cottonseed meal, feed about six to ten pounds per day as the horse will consume it. In feeding this way you must use corn and oats as well as some hay.

"I have frequently noticed that where a horse or a mule will take to eating cottonseed meal and hulls, that they are easy to get fat, and their hair looks sleek and nice, and the horse is always in a healthy condition when fed on hulls and meal. I have tried this with a pair of fine mules at our mill for 4 years, and also have the same very satisfactory experience in feeding my own buggy horse. Go to our barn and any day in the year you will find meal and hulls in our feed troughs, and a pair of fat mules that work almost every day.

"Now, in conclusion, I will digress from this subject long enough to say something about how I think best to get our neighbors and customers interested in this matter of feeding cottonseed meal and hulls to horses and mules. Mr. Ravenel has been working along a most valuable line, and one that if kept up will aid very materially, and that is personal correspondence with men who have had experience in feeding cottonseed products and this correspondence put in circular letter form and distributed to the farmers and users of cottonseed products is a valuable way to advertise. And it is the good work that manufacturers of cottonseed products could accomplish along this line that I want to call your attention to now.

"Do you know that a letter from you as a mill man to a good customer on a line of feeding meal and hulls will excite his attention quicker than almost anything that will go to him in print? It is true, whether you believe it or not, and the thing that we mill men need to do is to put ourselves to trouble enough to write to our customers on these lines, talk to them along these lines, and tell them while they are buying a feed product, that in buying something of their own home product they are helping you to keep up your property, and helping to bring about a condition that will bring good prices for their raw material; tell them the value of their cottonseed, and how they can make them worth more to themselves and to you by taking good care of their seed on the farm until they are delivered to your mill, and in this way help you to deliver to them a better grade of products, which they will find to be more satisfactory, and will make a better customer for you."

June 20, 1908.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 8.	24,838	1,306	39,274	14,345
Tuesday, June 9.	4,018	4,116	16,676	11,345
Wednesday, June 10.	18,062	2,714	36,987	15,150
Thursday, June 11.	5,816	2,124	25,525	12,696
Friday, June 12.	5,060	486	20,038	7,234
Saturday, June 13.	650	97	14,466	6,361

Total last week.	55,914	10,789	152,968	66,786
Previous week.	32,607	9,040	128,134	51,131
Cor. week 1907.	60,028	9,211	157,941	52,623
Cor. week 1906.	55,170	10,002	103,041	73,779

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, June 8.	7,158	136	8,750	4,306
Tuesday, June 9.	2,028	96	3,405	1,059
Wednesday, June 10.	5,130	490	6,013	1,318
Thursday, June 11.	4,174	189	6,012	499
Friday, June 12.	2,435	74	2,226	238
Saturday, June 13.	512	3	1,540	116

Total last week.	21,476	988	27,946	7,359
Previous week.	13,022	629	28,220	19,723
Cor. week 1907.	29,235	206	18,279	10,918
Cor. week 1906.	20,720	182	26,485	9,202

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.	1,298,708	218,177	4,079,255
Year ago.	1,459,533	226,413	5,586,411

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	1,555,857
Week ending June 13.	475,600
Week previous.	555,000
Year ago.	587,000
Two years ago.	583,000
Year to date.	14,005,000
Same period.	11,900,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:	1,738,702
Cattle.	131,500
Week June 13, 1908.	343,300
Week ago.	107,100
Year ago.	189,100
Two years ago.	132,100

Total, year to date.	3,188,000
Same period, 1907.	10,328,000

3,473,000
4,021,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 13:	
Armour & Co.	30,100
Swift & Co.	20,700
S. & S.	18,500
Morris & Co.	9,000
Anglo-American	8,300
Boyd & Lunham	7,800
Hammond & Co.	7,200
Western Packing Co.	6,500
Boore & Co.	5,100
Roberts & Oak	4,000
Other packers	12,300

Total.	129,500
Week ago.	106,000
Year ago.	143,600
Two years ago.	136,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week June 13, 1908.	\$8.60	\$5.84	\$4.70
Previous week.	6.70	5.50	4.35
Year ago.	6.05	6.11	6.00
Two years ago.	5.20	6.56	5.70
Three years ago.	5.20	5.35	4.75

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.	\$7.00@8.40
Fair to good steers.	6.23@7.00
Inferior to plain steers.	5.00@6.25
Plain to fancy yearlings.	6.50@8.40
Plain to fancy cows.	4.00@6.50
Plain to fancy heifers.	4.23@7.50
Plain to fancy feeders.	4.25@5.40
Common to good stockers.	2.50@4.75
Good cutting and beef cows.	2.50@4.50
Canners.	1.75@3.25
Bulls, good to choice.	3.00@5.25
Bologna bulls.	3.20@3.75
Heavy calves.	3.50@4.75
Calves, good to choice.	5.00@6.50

HOGS.

Heavy packers, 200 lbs. and up.	\$5.50@5.60
Mixed butchers and barrows, 325 lbs. and up.	5.65@5.75
Choice to prime heavy, shipping barrows, 280 to 300 lbs.	5.70@5.82
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.	5.75@5.82
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.	5.65@5.80
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 450 lbs.	3.00@5.00
Throw-outs, all weight.	2.75@5.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.	4.00@5.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. to 130 lbs.	5.00@5.25

SHEEP.

Good to prime wool wethers.	\$5.25@6.00
Fair to good wool wethers.	4.75@5.25
Fair to fancy clipped ewes.	3.75@5.75
Clipped wethers.	4.00@5.85
Fed lambs.	6.00@6.50
Clipped lambs.	5.00@6.20
Spring lambs.	6.50@7.35
Cull lambs.	4.00@4.50
Bucks and stags.	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.	3.25@6.15
Clipped yearlings.	4.75@6.25
Breeding ewes.	4.75@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$14.05	\$14.17 1/2	\$14.02 1/2	\$14.12 1/2
September	14.35	14.45	14.30	14.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.80	8.80	8.72 1/2	8.75
September	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.92 1/2
October	9.07 1/2	9.07 1/2	9.00	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.75	7.80	7.72 1/2	7.75
September	8.02 1/2	8.05	7.95	8.02 1/2
October	8.07 1/2	8.07 1/2	8.02 1/2	8.07 1/2

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	14.07 1/2	14.17 1/2	14.02 1/2	14.12 1/2
September	14.37 1/2	14.42 1/2	14.30	14.37 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.77 1/2
September	9.02 1/2	9.09	8.90	8.97 1/2
October	9.00	9.07 1/2	9.00	9.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.75	7.82 1/2	7.75	7.80
September	8.02 1/2	8.05	8.02 1/2	8.05
October	8.15	8.15	8.07 1/2	8.12 1/2

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	14.17 1/2	14.40	14.17 1/2	14.30
September	14.42 1/2	14.47 1/2	14.40	14.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.75	8.75	8.72 1/2	8.75
September	8.97 1/2	8.97 1/2	8.95	8.95
October	9.00	9.05	8.97 1/2	9.02 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.72 1/2	7.82 1/2	7.77 1/2	7.82 1/2
September	8.02 1/2	8.05	8.02 1/2	8.05
October	8.15	8.15	8.07 1/2	8.12 1/2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	14.17 1/2	14.40	14.17 1/2	14.30
September	14.45	14.67 1/2	14.45	14.52 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.85	8.85	8.82	8.87
September	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.07
October	9.12	9.15	9.10	9.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.92	7.97	7.92	7.97
September	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.25
October	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.30

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	14.40	14.50	14.40	14.42
September	14.57			

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11	@ 12½
Native steers, medium	10	@ 11
Heifers, good		@ 10½
Cows	8½	@ 9
Hind Quarters, choice		@ 14½
Fore Quarters, choice		@ 9½

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	9	@ 10
Cow Chucks	6	@ 7½
Boneless Chucks		@ 6½
Medium Plates		@ 6½
Steer Plates		@ 6½
Cow Rounds		@ 9½
Steer Rounds		@ 11
Cow Loins, Medium		@ 14½
Steer Loins, Heavy		@ 18½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21	
Strip Loins	10½	
Sirloin Butts	12	
Shoulder Clods	8½	
Rolls	12	
Rump Butts	8½	@ 10
Trimmings	6	
Shank	4	
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13	
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10	
Steer Ribs, Light	14	
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16	
Loin Ends, steer—native	12½	
Loin Ends, cow	10½	
Hanging Tenderloins	5	
Flank Steak	11	@ 12
Hind Shanks		@ 3½

Beef Offal.

Livers	5	@ 5½
Hearts	4	
Tongues	12	
Sweetbreads	10	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5	
Fresh Tripe, plain	2½	
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4½	
Brains	5½	
Kidneys, each	5	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8	
Light Carcass	8½	
Good Carcass	10	
Good Saddles	12	
Medium Racks	8	
Good Racks	8½	

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5	
Sweetbreads	40	
Plucks	25	
Heads, each	12	

Lamb.

Medium Caul	10	
Good Caul	11	
Round Dressed Lambs	11½	
Saddles Caul	11½	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13	
Caul Lamb Backs	9	
R. D. Lamb Backs	10	
Lamb Prids, per pair	7	
Lamb Tongues, each	3	
Lamb Kidneys, each	3	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9	
Good Sheep	9½	
Medium Saddles	10½	
Good Saddles	11	
Medium Racks	8	
Good Racks	8½	
Mutton Legs	10½	
Mutton Stew	6	
Mutton Loins	11	
Sheep Tongues, each	3	
Sheep Heads, each	8	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7	@ 7½
Pork Loins	8	8½
Leaf Lard	8	8½
Tenderloins	18	
Spare Ribs	5	
Butts	7	
Hocks	5	
Trimmings	5	
Tails	4½	
Snots	3½	
Pigs' Feet	3	
Pigs' Heads	4	
Blade Bones	5	
Cheek Meat	5	
Hog Plucks	4½	
Neck Bones	2	
Skinned Shoulders	7	
Pork Hearts	3	
Pork Kidneys	3	
Pork Tongues	7	
Slip Bones	3½	
Tail Bones	4	
Brains	5	
Backfat	7½	
Hams	11½	@ 12½
Calas	1	1
Bellies	10	
Shoulders	7	

SAUSAGE.

Columbian Cloth Bologna	7	
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	6½	
Choice Bologna	7½	
Viennas	9	

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Frankfurters

Blood, Liver and Headcheese

Tongue

White Tongue

Minced Sausage

Prepared Sausage

New England Sausage

Compressed Luncheon Sausage

Special Compressed Ham

Berliner Sausage

Boneless Sausage

Oxford Sausage

Polish Sausage

Garlic Sausage

Smoked Sausage

Farm Sausage

Port Sausage, bulk or link

Port Sausage, short link

Special Prepared Sausage

Boneless Pigs' Feet

Hann, Bologna

Summer Sausage.

Best German, H. C., Medium Dry

German Salami, Medium Dry

Holsteiner

Mettwurst, New

Farmer

Italian Salami, New

Monarque Cervelat

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50

Smoked Sausage, 2-20

Bologna, 1-50

Bologna, 2-20

Frankfurt, 2-20

June 20, 1908.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 17.

So far this week the receipts of cattle have been fully equal to the demand, and prices show some decline. The late market last week was very high, all grades selling at the highest point of the season, and with 21,000 fresh receipts on Monday the market was strong and active all along the line, quite a number of loads of cattle selling from \$8 to \$8.30, with a few prime yearling steers at \$8.40. While the market was very high last week a very small proportion of the cattle coming were very good; in fact, we had no prime cattle on this market last week. This week what few good cattle have come to market were much better, and they have sold at higher prices. Quite a sprinkling of good cattle here to-day, Nebraska cattle selling at \$8 to \$8.05 and \$8.10; Iowa and Illinois cattle at \$8.20@\$8.25 to \$8.35. The market on the prime grades to-day was about steady, others 15@25c., and in most cases 35c. lower than on Monday, the most decline being on cattle selling from \$6 to \$7. Grass cattle will soon be coming quite freely, and we do not look for the sharp advances in the steer trade that we have been having, as buyers are very desirous of putting the range of prices down, as prices of beef are so high that the consumptive demand has diminished materially during the past two weeks.

The market on butcher stock Monday was strong and active, prices being 15@25c. higher than last week's close, but to-day (Wednesday) the market was very slow and unsatisfactory, good to choice butcher cows and heifers selling 10@15c. lower, common and medium grades 15@25c. lower than on Monday. Market on stockers and feeders is steady to 10@15c. higher than last week's close. Bulls steady. There is a good demand for veal calves, the market is active and prices are 50@75c. higher than a week ago, some fancy calves selling at \$6.75, bulk of the good to choice selling at \$6.25@6.50.

While the receipts of hogs have been fairly liberal during the past week the market has been active, and prices have advanced 25@30c. per cwt. since last Wednesday. The market has been strong and active every day until yesterday prices were slow and 5@10c. lower. To-day, with 35,000 fresh receipts, the market opened slow and 5c. lower, later strengthened and all of the early loss was regained, prices averaging about the same as yesterday, bulk selling at \$5.65@5.75, with a few fancy butcher weights and heavy shippers at \$5.82@5.85. We look for a strong and steadily advancing market on hogs during the next few weeks.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very liberal this week, and prices have declined nearly every day, with most of the stock selling fully 50c. per cwt. lower than the close of last week. There has been a very liberal run of spring lambs and native stock in connection with the fat stock, consequently the market has been over-supplied. The top on clipped lambs to-day was 6c., with some very good ones selling at around \$5.50@5.75. Good fat old sheep sold at \$4.50@5. Good to choice fat yearlings from \$5.25@5.50. Spring lambs selling from \$6.50 to \$7, with very few at the latter price. Culls and throw-outs from \$5 to \$5.25. As it is getting the time of year for continued heavy receipts of spring lambs, we do not see much chance for any increase in prices from now on. Feeding stock and breeding ewes in good demand and selling at about steady prices, from \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., June 19.

The first stock to arrive since the late flood here came in yesterday, 21 cars of cattle and 6 cars of hogs. The rivers here are six feet below the highest point, and all the facilities in the native division of the stock yards, including the hog and sheep departments, are again in use. The quarantine cattle yards will be out of commission a few days yet, but will probably open up for business next Monday.

The Armour Packing Company, Fowler, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the local butchers bought the cattle yesterday, and Armour took the hogs. The Cudahy Packing Company will buy stock for slaughter to-day and Swift will be ready by Monday. Morris is disabled temporarily, having suffered from both fire and flood last week.

Supply here to-day is 3,000 cattle; market steady. Receipts of 6,000 hogs; market strong to 5c. higher; top, \$5.75; bulk, \$5.55@5.70. Receipts of sheep, 2,000; market active.

Railroads out of Kansas are all open, the lines East having suffered the least, on account of the flood. A large volume of livestock of all kinds is waiting at shipping points in Kansas City territory for a chance to reach the market, and receipts here next week will likely be heavy.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, June 16.

Cattle prices scored a sharp advance last week and the advance has been well sustained so far this week. The market is now at the high point of the year and higher than it has been any time since 1902. Several loads of choice heavy beefs have sold this week up to \$8.00, and over half the cattle are selling above the \$7.00 mark. On the medium and common cattle the feeling has been rather weak of late and with anything like a normal run of cattle from Texas at this time prices would undoubtedly go lower. Cows and heifers have also been very high and scarce, with both local packers and outside butchers free buyers. Most of the cow stuff is selling around \$4.00@5.00 and on up to \$7.00 for prime stock. In stockers and feeders the volume of business continues very small, but prices hold firm at a range of \$3.25@5.25. The edge seems to be off the market as far as the common to fair cattle are concerned, but ripe, corn fed beefs promise to sell at high figures until Western grassers begin to move freely, about the middle of July.

The run of hogs continues heavy, but despite this fact there has been a very strong market and prices are now fully 25c. higher than a week ago. Packers seem to have practically unlimited capacity for the hogs and they do not appear to care so much for weight as they did a short time ago. Butcher grades are now the favorites, but the range is comparatively narrow. With 16,500 hogs here to-day the market ruled strong to a nickel higher. Tops brought \$5.65, as against \$5.35 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.50@5.60, as against \$5.25@5.30 a week ago.

Sheep supplies have been about up to the average for this time of the year, and last week's advance in prices was fairly well sustained up to to-day. As compared with a week ago the market is 15@25c. higher on the best but very little if any stronger on the common and half fat stuff. There is very little com-

petition from feeder buyers and the volume of business in this line is small. Quotations on lambs: Good to choice spring lambs, \$6.75@7.25; good to choice wooled lambs, \$6.25@6.40; fair to good wooled lambs, \$6.00@6.25; good to choice shorn lambs, \$5.75@6.25; fair to good shorn lambs, \$5.50@5.75; stock lambs, \$5.50@4.50; good to choice shorn yearlings, \$5.50@6.00; fair to good shorn yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice shorn wethers, \$5.40@5.60; fair to good shorn wethers, \$5.25@5.40; good to choice shorn ewes, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good shorn ewes, \$4.50@5.00; culls and bucks, \$2.50@3.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., June 15.

Fat cattle prices are rapidly moving up towards the record level of 1902. In fact any strictly prime cattle arriving on this market at present would sell close to the high record of that year. The receipts have continued of moderate volume at all western points, although this market shows some increase; this is due to the fact that Kansas City is out of the trade on account of flooded condition of the yards. It is altogether likely that with railroads moving freight trains on anything like schedule time there would be some increase in the volume of cattle moving to markets; however, there is no evidence of anything like liberal supplies, at least until after the opening of the range season. All classes of beef cattle including cows and heifers have been working up rapidly and are 25c. @50c. higher than ten days ago. Of course the spread in prices is very wide and will doubtless so continue throughout the season. Killers are eager buyers of everything showing corn fat, but discriminate sharply against grass stuff, so much so that sales frequently show a spread of a dollar to \$1.50 per hundred on cattle of the same weight. While the outlook for strictly good corn-fed beefs of all weights favors high prices, it cannot be expected that washy grass stuff will sell any higher.

In the hog trade while conditions favor liberal marketing due to protracted wet weather and ruling high prices of corn, it is very noticeable that up to date the much predicted June flood of hogs has not materialized. Quality of hogs coming would indicate that they are in the country and with less interruptions from floods in the movement of stock to market quite liberal receipts might be anticipated; however, there is a very good demand for the product and with both beef and mutton scarce and high it is likely that there will be a big consumptive demand for fresh cuts of pork right along. This has been and still is a stimulating factor in the market and any little falling off in receipts is at once accompanied by a sharp upturn in prices. During and latter half of last week prices suddenly advanced 25c. @35c. This brought out a liberal total of hogs at leading markets for opening of this week and the slaughtering interests at once started out to buy hogs lower, but they had a place for the stuff and before the market got to going in good volume they were paying close to Saturday prices. The bulk of hogs is now selling around \$5.55@5.65, but they may work a little lower later in the week as the indications at this writing point to fairly liberal receipts.

In the live mutton line there continues to be a light volume of marketing at all points. The western ranges are not yet ready to market their summer crop and supplies are being drawn on largely from farms and feed-lots in the corn belt. Texas and the Southwest are not furnishing as many as they should at this season of the year. Prices have been working a little recently, but it is not likely this strength will hold when the western ranges begin sending in their stuff. Best lambs in the fleece are now selling at \$6.65; best yearlings \$5.25 and ewes around \$4.50.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 18:

CATTLE.

	34,438
Chicago	3,787
Kansas City	12,579
Omaha	10,668
St. Joseph	606
Cudahy	267
Wichita	2,200
South St. Paul	4,702
Indianapolis	9,382
New York and Jersey City	10,393
Fort Worth	1,882
Detroit	3,664

HOGS.

	125,022
Chicago	12,965
Kansas City	49,141
Omaha	42,141
St. Joseph	22,758
Cudahy	10,621
Cedar Rapids	12,913
Wichita	18,840
South St. Paul	40,000
Indianapolis	31,243
New York and Jersey City	3,249
Fort Worth	5,900
Detroit	4,398

SHEEP.

	35,227
Chicago	1,229
Kansas City	15,895
Omaha	6,533
St. Joseph	362
Cudahy	31
Wichita	2,100
South St. Paul	1,314
Indianapolis	42,251
New York and Jersey City	2,024
Fort Worth	1,372
Detroit	12,811

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 15, 1908.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,404	—	4,151	36,300	11,785
Sixtieth street	2,726	40	9,705	431	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	14,238
Lehigh Valley	2,598	—	1,062	5,048	—
Wenckewen	481	—	—	1,170	—
West Shore	2,904	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	52	203	460	5,220
Totals	10,513	92	15,151	43,400	31,243
Totals last week	8,113	103	12,135	47,361	34,642

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live	Live	Qrs. of	cattle.	sheep.	beef.
Schwarzschild & Ss. Ss. Bovis	421	—	—	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Ss. Ss. Minnetonka	300	—	—	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Ss. Ss. New York	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son. Ss. Bovis.	202	1,158	—	—	—	—
J. Shamborg & Ss. Ss. Minnetonka	300	—	—	—	—	—
Swift Beef Co. Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,100	—	—	—
Swift Beef Co. Ss. Baltic	—	—	1,600	—	—	—
Morris Beef Co. Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,512	—	—	—
Morris Beef Co. Ss. Baltic	—	—	754	—	—	—
Armour & Co. Ss. New York	—	—	1,900	—	—	—
Total exports	1,223	1,158	6,966	—	—	—
Total exports last week	866	171	9,100	—	—	—

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	12,000	500
Kansas City	—	—	—
Omaha	100	9,500	1,000
St. Louis	500	5,000	300
St. Joseph	600	6,500	500
Fort Worth	1,000	800	—

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1908.

	20,500	49,000	20,000
Chicago	—	—	—
Kansas City	—	—	—
Omaha	4,000	12,000	6,000
St. Louis	6,800	6,000	9,000
St. Joseph	3,500	14,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,200	4,000	—

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1908.

	4,500	26,000	15,000
Chicago	—	—	—
Kansas City	—	—	—
Omaha	4,000	16,700	6,500
St. Louis	10,000	11,300	9,700
St. Joseph	4,500	22,000	3,000
Sioux City	900	6,200	—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908.

	23,000	36,000	23,000
Chicago	—	—	—
Kansas City	—	—	—
Omaha	2,600	10,500	2,000
St. Louis	9,000	9,500	3,500
St. Joseph	5,000	17,000	2,500
Sioux City	700	6,000	—

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

	10,000	26,000	10,000
Chicago	—	—	—
Kansas City	4,000	1,000	—
Omaha	2,400	12,000	5,000

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1908.

	4,500	20,000	7,000
Chicago	—	—	—
Kansas City	4,000	5,000	—
Omaha	1,500	12,000	12,000

*Operations suspended because of floods. No receipts.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JUNE 15, 1908.

Exports from—	Live	Live	Qrs. of
New York	1,223	1,158	6,986
Boston	1,169	—	939
Montreal	2,304	848	—
Exports to—	—	—	—
London	2,234	498	5,551
Liverpool	628	1,158	2,354
Glasgow	572	—	—
Manchester	519	—	—
Bristol	748	350	—
Totals to all ports	4,696	2,006	7,905
Totals to all ports last week	6,673	1,971	9,100

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, JUNE 19.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; 5c. higher; \$5.35@5.90.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 11,000; strong; \$5.55@5.70.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 9,000; strong; \$5.70@5.90.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,950; 10c. higher; \$5.25@6.10.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 3,000; steady; \$5.85.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$5.25@5.70.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.85@8.95; city steam, \$8.62@2; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.30; do. South American, tcs., \$9.75; keg at \$11; compound, \$8@8.12½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 19.—Beef, extra India mess, 103s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 72s. 6d.; shoulders, 29s.; hams, short clear, 46s.; Cumberland cut, 41s.; do, short ribs, 40s. 6d.; long clear, 28@24 lbs., 41s.; do, 30@40 lbs., 39s. 6d.; backs, 39s. 6d.; bellies, 42s. 6d. Tallow, 26s. 9d. Turpentine, 31s. 9d. Rosin, common, 7s. 10½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 44s.; American refined, pails, 45s. 3d. Cheese, white Canadian, old, 62s.; colored Canadian, old, 62s.; lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 1½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 24s. 4½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, 45s. Linseed oil (London), 25s. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 9-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, June 19, 1908.—Prices of cattle this week are higher than they have been known for some years, and are higher than they have been any time this season, caused, of course, by the very light arrivals of cattle. And these small arrivals reduce all fat supplies, have made the oleo market very strong and cause a very small oleo production. It looks now as if the grass-fed cattle which we are going to get in the next few months will have little fat, and that the oleo oil market will maintain its very high prices. These high oleo prices cause a good demand for neutral lard, in which a big business is doing at present; and we have strong markets for butter oil, of which the supply is extremely light, and it is likely to be a whole lot dearer yet before we get the new crop.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Walsh, Holme & Clark Co.)

New York, June 19, 1908.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 5½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in drums \$1.30 and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5½@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5½c., and in barrels 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 70c. and yellow 65@70c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, from 6½c. to 6½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 7½@7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 40c. per gal.; corn oil, 5½@5½c. per lb.

Price city tallow in hogheads, 5½@5½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½@6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6½@6½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11½c. per lb.; house grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.; brown grease, 4½@5c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

With higher grain and hog markets the trading in hog products opened at strong prices. The receipts of hogs did not come up to the expected volume.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened trifle stronger; little more of a disposition to buy. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, June, 46½@47½c.; July, 47½@48c.; August, 48@49c.; September, 48½@49c.; October, 44½@45½c.; November, 39%@40%.

Immediately after the "call" sales 100 bbls. July 47½c.

Tallow.

Quiet and unchanged; small supplies; New York city hogheads not as yet sold over 5½c. Melters practically declining to sell. An outside lot said to be on offer at 5 11-16c.

Oleo Stearine.

Stronger. Looks as if a sale would be made in New York before the close of the day at 11c.

SHERRILL BUYS WELCH INTERESTS.

As announced in another column the business in soap materials and manufacturers' supplies formerly conducted under the name of Welch & Welch, No. 383 West street, New York, has been taken over by Andrew M. Sherrill, president of the well known firm of Welch, Holme & Clark Company. Wilbur Abbott Welch is the retiring member of the firm. The business will continue to be conducted under the old name of Welch & Welch at No. 383 West street, New York.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Membership sold by auction at \$300.

Visitors: R. Grill, Hamburg; C. A. Richardson, New Orleans; R. Melhado, Kingston, Jamaica; Geo. Riley, John Corbett, Montreal; J. W. Koester, Cincinnati; Jas. D. Dawson, Houston, Tex.; C. B. Spalding, C. Howe, T. Brosnan, Edward S. Sheridan, Chicago.

Retail Section

PENNSYLVANIA INSPECTION UPHELD.

The State law of Pennsylvania has been sustained in a case of a meat inspector against an Allentown butcher who was accused of selling unsanitary meat. In making the rounds of the butcher shops in Allentown to see that the orders to clean up were complied with, the inspector brought suit against a butcher who refused to comply with the orders, claiming that the State law was unconstitutional. A number of local butchers came to his assistance and counsel was engaged to fight the case. Although all manner of arguments were brought up in the dealer's defense, the court sustained the law and fined the defendant. The presiding judge expressed confidence in the law and stated that the case should be a warning to all butchers. The trade generally has not opposed fair and proper inspection methods, such as the Pennsylvania department has adopted.

DEALER MUST BEAR ALL BLAME.

In a case before a Peoria, Ill., court, the presiding judge has handed down the principle that every dealer in provisions in the State of Illinois must warrant and guarantee the wholesomeness and purity of everything sold by him for immediate consumption as food. The court held that where a person sustains injury from eating unwholesome food, whether the seller knew it or not, or whether the consumer had exercised due care or not, the seller was responsible. The broad construction of the law in this decision is causing considerable comment among the provision dealers, as it practically shoulders them with all the troubles that might take place owing to defective or careless housekeeping methods on the part of the consumer. Thus, if a can of meat is left open in an ice box and is contaminated by other material in the box, the dealer is held responsible.

SUNDAY SELLING BUTCHER WINS.

Although the Butchers and Meat Cutters' Union of Evansville, Ind., have lost their first case against a master butcher who sold meat on Sunday, they are determined not to give up the fight. Popular sentiment seems to be on their side, for although the master butchers of Evansville were the first to agree on a Sunday closing movement, they were the first to violate the agreement. This left the union to fight the matter alone. Fourteen dealers were "spotted" by the union and were arrested.

The first case came up on last Friday and the defendant made no denial of the fact that he sold meat on Sunday. He put in a defense that the selling of meat on Sunday is a necessity and hence not contrary to law. The prosecution put on witnesses to show that meat can be bought on Saturday night and easily kept in good condition until Sunday. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, but the union is determined that the other thirteen cases will be fought to the limit.

A SUNDAY CLOSING VICTORY.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen with them in their endeavors to have all the shops of the city closed on Sunday. Some time ago the association decided to enter into an agreement to have no Sunday selling. The agreement had the sanction of the Mayor and the city officials. The result has been that when two offenders of the agreement were caught selling meat on Sunday they were hauled up in court and fined. Now that the test cases have been tried the association feel that they have practically accomplished a Sunday closing victory.

On Tuesday night the association held what was known as a Butchers' Booster night, and it was a night of general jollification among the meat men of the city. As an especial attraction a Dayton computing scale was put up for competition.

The prize winner was Wm. Challis, No. 374 East Market street, Wilkes-Barre, who held the lucky number, and, strange to relate, it was 23.

AFTER OHIO MEAT PEDDLERS.

So incensed have the meat peddlers of Columbus, Ohio, become over the efforts of a meat inspector to clean them up that they have organized into a local "Black Hand" to do the inspector up. The trouble arose over the confiscation of 148 pounds of turkeys which the peddlers were trying to dispose of. Only the timely appearance of the police prevented the peddlers from assaulting the inspector. Nothing daunted, however, the inspector declares that he will continue to confiscate any diseased meat which is offered for sale. The class of men against whom the campaign is being instituted is the peddlers who buy up uninspected meat from the farmers and go hawking it about the city.

SORE ON THE SAUSAGE MAKER.

John I. Beggs, an ex-sausage maker of Milwaukee, Wis., has incurred the wrath of the local branch of the Federated Trades council, who quote Beggs as saying, "To —— with the Socialists." Their wrath took the form of the following rather humorous resolutions:

"Whereas, John I. Beggs, once an honest sausage-maker, has now become one of the most unscrupulous exploiters and labor skinners in the country, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our deepest contempt for John I. Beggs, the former honest sausage-maker, now wholesale exploiter and labor skinner."

MICHIGAN BUTCHERS ELECT.

The Houghton, Mich., Butchers' Association has elected the following officers: President, Christ Stark; secretary, Leo Frenette; treasurer, Herman O. Thiel. Plans have also been made for the annual butchers' picnic day on August 5. All of the shops will close on that day and the butchers and their employees will picnic at Eagle Park.

DON'T TRY TO BEAT THE BUTCHER.

Although beef is high at the present writing it came doubly high for a citizen of Mineola, Long Island, who attempted to evade a butcher's bill of \$15.34. The butcher sued to recover and received judgment, but the defendant appealed the case. The higher court confirmed the decision of the lower court, but another appeal was taken. The latest decision is final and costs are added to the original bill. This will make the bill some \$135.34. All of which shows that it don't pay to try to beat the butcher.

BUTCHERS FAVOR CLEAN MEATS.

A report comes from New Orleans, La., that owing to the efforts of the city meat inspectors and also the cooperation of the meat dealers themselves, quantities of bad meats are being seized and condemned every day. Peddlers and small stand-keepers are invariably the miscreants, and the legitimate butcher is determined that the traffic in bad meats shall be stopped. They state that there is no need for any butcher carrying bad meats, as the law specifically gives the butcher the right to institute a suit against anyone who sells bad meat to him under the guise of good, wholesome meat.

ABATTOIR NOT A NIUSANCE.

The butchers of Pekin, Ill., have won a notable victory in the outcome of a suit begun by the city against the proprietor of the Palace Meat Market, charging him with maintaining a slaughterhouse within the city limits. Nearly all of the butchers of the city attended the trial and the announcement of the verdict acquitting the defendant was received with much favor by them. The butchers feel that the enforcement of the provisions as laid down in the new city code would work a very unreasonable hardship on them, as they require that no slaughtering shall be done within the city limits, and that slaughterhouses erected shall be at least half a mile from the limits of the corporation. It was the opinion of the jury that no one had been interfered with or annoyed, so it found for the defendant.

FANS AND FLIES.

That flies are a pest is nowhere more acknowledged than in a butcher shop. The fact that insect powders of various kinds cannot be used in a well-conducted shop it to be regretted. The same is true of fly traps and sticky fly paper. Traps and fly paper may be used in out-of-sight places, but it is not an appetizing sight to see a mass of flies stuck to the fly paper and struggling to get free. It always suggests uncleanliness. The best method of getting rid of the pests is to install electric fans. Besides driving away and keeping out the flies, a good draught from a fan often brings customers in. Rodium oil has been tried and in some cases with excellent results. The oil is applied to the woodwork in the shop, but the odor is sometimes not agreeable to all of the customers.

Wrap Up the Penny

It is poor business to give away a part of your **profits** to each customer if they do not know you are doing so.

If you give 52 cents worth of coffee for 50 cents without your customer knowing it **you lose** two cents and receive no benefit from your generosity. Remember it is **your** loss.

Better sell 50 cents worth for 48 cents, or put the two pennies in the package where they will be seen and thus

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS

The **best** and **safest** way to secure trade and hold it is to use such methods as will promote **absolute confidence**. Impress upon your customers the fact that you are trying to be **fair** and **square** with them. The **surest** way to show this is to use

DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES

There is nothing on the market to-day which will bring as **large** and as **sure** returns on the money invested as our **latest Improved scale**.

Eighteen years of experience and development places us in a position to equip the merchant with scales which produce the desired results in the **quickest** and **surest** way. Let us **prove** it.

It is **no credit** to be the **last** to investigate, therefore, send in the attached coupon or your name and address by return mail.

Date.....	.....
Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St., Chicago.	
Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your No. 140 Scale explained to me.	
This does not place me under obligation to purchase.	
NAME .....	.....
STREET and NO. ....	.....
TOWN .....	.....
BUSINESS.....	STATE

WORD FOR THE FAITHFUL EMPLOYEE.

The faithful employee should never be forgotten. Comparatively few of the men who are working for others are interested enough in the business of their employers to neglect their own pleasures to help advance that business. Most of them are careful to only put in the exact hours of work paid for, and a good many are inclined to even shirk work during those hours. They cannot be blamed for such action, in a good many instances, either, for the average employer does very little to encourage his men to work for him as they would for themselves.

Young men may be slow to learn many things, but they are usually quick to see whether special efforts on their part are appreciated, and lack of proper appreciation, or failure to show the appreciation which may be felt, will take more vim and energy out of the average employee than a spell of sickness.

The employer who does not give every man in his employ an opportunity to show himself fitted for better work and better wages is neglecting a very important matter. No telling when that man can be used to good advantage if his ability is already tested, while it may cost dear to neglect the test and still be compelled by force of circumstances to place him in the untried position.

A good business man must be like a good general. He must know the capacity of his subordinates, and he cannot gain this knowledge without testing them in various ways and then always showing his appreciation of work which is well done. A few well chosen words at the right time will make any worthy employee more valuable to the business.

Moneyweight Scale Co.

27 State St.,

CHICAGO



LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Seeger Bros. will open a new meat market at E. Lebanon, Pa.

Schneek Bros. have purchased the meat market of Gus. Weber at Allentown, Pa.

W. Potter will open a new meat market at Auburn, Ind.

M. O. Dorell & Co. will open a new meat market at Orlando, Fla.

William Freyer, who opened in 1863 the first meat market in Bayonne, N. J., died suddenly of heart failure this week at No. 199 Broadway, in that city, aged seventy.

C. I. McBride will open a new meat market at Melbourne, Fla.

Lyon & Stevenson have engaged in the grocery and meat business at Lincoln, Kas.

Huxtable & Debus have purchased the meat business of W. H. Thomas & Son at Herington, Kas.

Glen E. Watson, of Cherryvale, has purchased the Dixon meat market at Mound Valley, Kas.

A. C. Downing has engaged in the butchering business at Stillwater, Okla.

On account of ill health Ed. Baskins has decided to retire from the grocery and meat business at Mulhall, Okla.

Charlie Clingermon will soon put in a new meat market at Texhoma, Okla.

E. R. Barnett has opened up a meat market at St. John, Kas.

The grocery store and meat market of W. A. Clayton at Fort Scott, Kas., has been destroyed by fire.

Charles Heidrick is about to engage in the meat business at Madison, Kas., having purchased the building.

E. L. Brown & Company have been succeeded in the meat business at Walla Walla, Wash., by J. Funnemark.

Grant Wess has purchased the meat business of Hanson & Son at Asotin, Wash.

R. J. Watkin has opened a meat market at Kenilworth, a suburb of Portland, Ore.

Rickard & Adams have succeeded L. J. Rickard in the meat business at Ontario, Ore.

C. P. Arthur has purchased the meat market of Mrs. J. E. Dougherty at Rainier, Ore.

F. Simerton has purchased the meat business of L. Erlwine at Bonners Ferry, Ida.

Moses Amell has sold out his butcher shop to McPhee & Pierce at Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

Ryder Brothers have sold out their butcher shop at Nebraska City, Neb., to Mattes Brothers.

James Launders, of Arcadia, has purchased the meat market of Fred C. Maulick at Broken Bow, Neb.

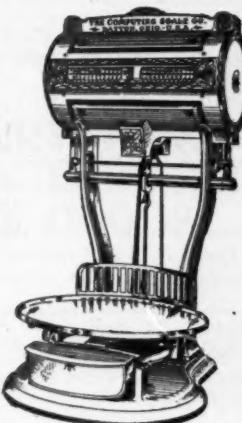
George R. Jackson has begun the erection of a new building at Holdrege, Neb., and will install a meat market.

HAVE BOUGHT BOSS EQUIPMENT.

J. N. Gorman of Newport, Tenn., has purchased an Empress Beauty meat cooler from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

J. S. Henry, of Clay, Ky., has equipped his market with a Siberia refrigerator purchased from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

The man for the place, and the place for the man, can always be found by watching page 48 of The National Provisioner.



The new low platform No. 140 Dayton Scale.

New York Section

A. C. Dean, head of the Swift credit department in New York, was in Chicago this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 13 averaged 10.75 cents per pound.

Joseph Conron, head of the Conron Brothers Company, is still confined to his home as a result of his recent serious illness.

Edward F. Swift, who returned from abroad last week, has gone to his summer home in New England after a brief stay in New York.

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, returned this week with his family from an extended European trip, during which time they motored through Europe and were the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton on a yachting cruise.

Conron Brothers Company will open their handsome new branch house in the new market district at Brook and Westchester avenues, the Bronx, on Monday. There will be a fine display of beef, lamb, calves, provisions, dressed poultry, butter, eggs, etc., and refreshments will be served.

Miss Wilhemina Kleinert, a seventeen-year-old girl, who is Newark's only feminine butcher, is in St. James Hospital, that city, as the result of an accident in which she lost her right hand. The young woman failed to withdraw her hand from a meat chopping machine in time and the sharp blades severed the member.

George Bloch, a butcher of Bellmore, Long Island, had the novel experience of being lassoed with a horse collar and severely beaten by robbers who were awaiting his return from a collection trip. About \$2,000 was taken from the butcher and his assailants escaped. A sheriff's posse is hot on the trail of the robbers.

As the result of a conference between the police captain of the 157th Precinct and George Dressler, president of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, the traffic facilities in this Brooklyn market are to be greatly improved. Four additional policemen have been detailed to assist in the work of regulating the traffic which congests the market during the busy hours.

John L. Van Neste, of the Conron Brothers Company, who returned last week from an extensive Southwestern trip, is enthusiastic over the future of that section, particularly Texas, as a poultry-producing territory. "Texas is becoming more of a poultry-producing territory every year," said he. "The raisers are learning to improve the breed and weight and quality are rapidly coming

up. Their facilities are also being much improved. The time will come, and it will not be long, either, when 'Texas' will not be a sign of inferior quality in the poultry market." Mr. Van Neste sent a poultry market expert to Texas to teach the trade how to bleed, dress, pack and ship poultry and expects to get good results from his missionary work.

NO NEED TO GO HUNGRY.

A local meat man who had been reading newspaper accounts of the hardships caused by high meat prices, and looking over the cartoons picturing the poor, ragged housewife appealing to a fat, hard-faced and hard-hearted butcher who was marking up his price signs, threw down his newspaper in disgust.

"These yellow papers make me sick," said he. "Talk about high prices and starvation is all rot; nobody needs to starve. Why, I was down to Fulton Market this morning and saw a man buy a couple of two-pound fresh mackerel for a quarter. That's about six cents a pound for as fine a substitute for meat as grows. What's the matter with that? With fish as plentiful and cheap as they are, all the way from Maine to Florida, and the big vegetable and fruit crops, I can't see how consumers are going to starve. They ought to manage to struggle along on such poor fare for a few weeks, until grass beef becomes plentiful and prices go down somewhat."

"Yes, that's the trouble," put in a man who had been listening, "people have got so that they must have steaks and chops or nothing. They turn up their noses at the plainer cuts, which are fully as nutritious and a whole lot cheaper, as everybody knows. Beef is going to be high as long as the poor man insists on his porterhouse and lamb chops, and don't you forget it. When the rest of the carcass goes begging the choice cuts naturally come high. But nobody needs to go hungry. That's nonsense!"

NEW YORK CATTLE LAW.

At its recent special session the New York Legislature enacted a law establishing a Bureau of Veterinary Science in connection with the State Agricultural Department, and appropriated \$75,000 for its expenses and the payment of compensation to farmers whose cattle were condemned for disease. The law was passed as a result of agitation by dairy interests which feared losses as a result of a crusade to clean up diseased herds. The new law included the following provisions:

Under certain restrictions animals having tuberculosis may be kept for breeding purposes and the milk may be used after pasteurization at 185 degrees Fahrenheit. These animals must be separated from healthy animals and their young, immediately after birth, must be separated from the mothers, but may be fed upon the milk drawn from

affected animals after it has been pasteurized, as stated. This means the legalization of one of the best known methods of dealing with tuberculosis of cattle. The owner of a herd of cattle may have his herd tested by tuberculin on making written application to the commissioner of agriculture and agreeing to improve faulty sanitary conditions of his stable, to disinfect his premises in case diseased animals are found, and to follow such instructions as the commissioner of agriculture may issue to prevent the reinfection of the herd. When the commissioner deems the conditions warrant, he may issue to the owner of such a herd a certificate that the herd has been found free from tuberculosis. The physical examination of animals for tuberculosis is authorized in another part of the law.

The sale of any animal known to have a communicable or infectious disease is prohibited, except it be for immediate slaughter, or except the sale be made under written contract, signed by both parties, specifying the disease with which the animal is infected and the copy of the contract must be filed in the office of the commissioner of agriculture.

The veterinary work of the department, which has been in a distinct office, will now be organized under a chief veterinarian, in a Bureau of Veterinary Service of the department. The chief veterinarian will receive a salary of \$3,000. The act authorizes the appointment of two special agents at salaries not exceeding \$1,800.

Through farmers' institutes and otherwise the commissioner is authorized to disseminate information regarding diseases of domestic animals, the sanitation of stables, and methods of breeding and improving the milking qualities of cows. All veterinarians in the state are required to report to the commissioner of agriculture the existence of any infectious or communicable disease coming to their knowledge.

The compensation to be paid by the state for condemned animals is considerably increased over that permitted by the old law. The limit of value at which an animal may be appraised is now \$75 instead of the former figure of \$40 for a grade cow, or \$60 for a thoroughbred. The state can now pay 80% of the appraised value when the tuberculosis is localized instead of 60% as heretofore, and 50% of the appraised value when the tuberculosis is generalized instead of 40% as heretofore. If the appraiser's value of an animal is not satisfactory to the owner, provision is made for arbitration.

The department is authorized to sell meat of slaughtered animals when it is found suitable for food and proceeds from such sale and the sale of hides and other marketable parts shall be paid into the state treasury.

For each day the owner of condemned animals is obliged to keep them in excess of seven days from the date of condemnation, he shall be paid 25c. per day per head.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 13, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 39,291 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,635 lbs.; Queens, 380 lbs.; total, 44,306 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 7,030 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,380 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,770 lbs.; Bronx, 80 lbs.; Queens, 26 lbs.; total, 4,256 lbs.

S. & S. IN A SLUMP.

Like their distinguished professional prototypes, the Highlanders and Giants, the star S. & S. general office baseball team has been in a slump lately. After losing to the Macy team a week ago with a picked-up nine, the S. & S. players were defeated last Saturday by the nine from the Jamaica branch by a score of 10 to 5. This time the boys laid the defeat to the high grass on the field. On one occasion two runs scored while four players hunted a thrown ball which lay in the grass only four feet from third base. In addition, Jamaica "rung in" three outside players, including a crack pitcher. The team plays the Clyde steamship team at Flatbush to-day and hopes to get back to winning form.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Axelrad & Yovney, 1471 5th Av.; Levy & Ackermann.
Alexander, M., 82 E. 113th; H. Brand.
Bancaccio, N., 100 Thompson; Levy & Ackermann.
Band, M., 646 E. 6th; Levy & Ackermann.
Bosco & D'Allessandro, 153 W. 27th; Alex Lesser.
Cohen, A., 236 Monroe; H. Brand.
Cohn, M., 236 E. 10th; H. Brand.
Cohn, M., 136 Monroe; Levy & Ackermann.
Di Rassi, L., 220 E. 107th; H. Brand.
Greenfest, L., 245 Monroe; H. Brand.
Goldstein, B., 484 Wendover Av.; H. Brand.
Gold, M., 353 E. 120th; H. Brand.
Hill, L., 451 W. 52d; H. Brand.
Horowitz, A. L., 1570 1st Av.; H. Brand.
Horn, A., 108 Av. C; H. Brand.
Jaffe, S., 285 E. 165th; H. Brand.
Kaufman, S., 201 Av. C; Darling & Co.
Kruslik, S., 156 Ludlow; Levy & Ackermann.

Kurzman, L., 260 E. 4th; H. Brand.
Kuchenbauer, L., 1080 1st Av.; A. Fischer.
McNamara, Wm., 379 3d Av.; E. Herbert.
Patek, Joe, 221 E. 10th; H. Brand.
Rosen, H., 81 Willet; Levy & Ackermann.
Stroll, A., 331 E. 34th; J. Levy.
Sannel, S., 1735 Madison Av.; A. Kasoff.
Strumberger, E., 1909 2d Av.; H. Brand.
Stricker & Hutenlicher, 2 Westchester Av.; United D. B. Co.
Stroll, A., 331 E. 34th; Alex Lesser.
Wagner, L., 88 Sheriff; F. Lesser.
Weiner, L., 351 E. 10th; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Langsner, A., 1909 2d Av.; E. Strumberger.
Marko, L., 1570 1st Av.; A. J. Horowitz.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cohen, Louis, 548 Rockaway Av.; Darling & Co.
Hyman, Freda, 2036 Pitkin Av.; Nat. C. R. Co.
Finkelstein & Feinberg, 144 Wallabout; Jos. Rosenburg.
Laub, Clara, 876 Gates Av.; Lieb Appelbaum.
Miltz, Jonas, 268 Berman; Levy Bros.
Muller, Michael, 5710 5th Av.; Edward Schweizer.
Rosen, Philip, 1835 Douglass; Levy Bros.
Schaffer, Sarah, 1109 Mermaid Av.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Sobolosky, Jacob, 341 Hopkinson Av.; Levy Bros.
Schachter, Wm., 413 Powell; Jos. Rosenberg.
Torgovnik, Solomon, 353 Van Sicklen Av.; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Ehlers, Florence, 1582 Fulton; H. W. C. Schroeder.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Affinita, B., 28 Spring; N. Santacroce.
Gallatin Hotel Co., 70-72 W. 46th; Municipal Realty Corp.
Huss, A. & Co., 12 Cornelia; D. Pallasen.
Meade, J., 330 E. 76th; J. McSweeney.
McClellan, Wm. R., 34-36 E. 32d; Potter & Bro.
Pallesen, D., 14 Carmine; Fr. Read.
Peper, S., 97 E. 4th; J. Smith.
Waltzer, A., 152 Manhattan Av.; S. L. Ettlinger.
Auerback, Jas., 257 Greene; B. Schapiro.
Cofinas & Costy, 676 8th Av.; H. Gutfreund.
Cyge & Goldstein, 416 6th Av.; J. Goldstein.
Coleman, M.; E. R. Biebler.
Cookfair, J.; E. R. Biebler.
Gatti, C., 2205 84th; Bensonhurst; L. Barth & Son.
Greenblatt, H., 69 Sheriff; M. Zimmerman.
Hordes, J., 200 3d Av.; E. J. Rieser & Co.
Herman & Levin, 642 3d Av.; Ch. Lehrenkraus.
Hansell, Geo. J., 727 7th Av.; Thonet Bros.
Igel & Roller, 120 Orchard; A. Rief.
Kuenstler & Helekal, 92 William; A. Luchow.
Karp & Rosenberg, 78 Forsyth; A. Schneider.

Klein, Silverstein & Kaufman, 31 Rivington; Hy. Silverstein.
Levine, B., 506-8 W. 126th; J. Schulman.
Moskowitz & Silverman, 19 E. 14th; A. & F. Leibowitz.
Oster, Hy., 1598 3d Av.; O. Zehntner.
Osofsky, H., & Weitzman, 172 Monroe; B. Osofsky.
Sosin, M., 24 City Hall pl.; S. Tolchinsky.
Stein, H., 151 E. Broadway; J. Katz.
Sommer, L., 179 Norfolk; Chas. H. Levin.
Schroter, C., 208 3d Av.; J. Stefacek.
Sternlieb & Lindenbaum, 49 Bowery; Westin & Steinhart.
Siviter, G. A., 900 6th Av.; E. R. Biebler.
Tuckai, A., 213 Madison; Ch. Litman.
Watkins, C. P., 71 W. 99th; H. Morgenbesser.
Wolff, E. A., 49 M road; J. P. Petty.
Zuckerberg & Jackowitz, 20 Clinton; S. Levin.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Aronowitz, M., 34 2d Av.; M. Unger.
Acampora, G., 28 Spring; B. Affinta.
Blumenthal, B., 231 Cherry; M. Cohen.
Bernstein, J., 162 E. Broadway; N. Levine.
Feibisch, B., 263 W. 134th; L. Feibisch.
Klansky, H., 527 6th; Mrs. R. Klansky.
Leibowitz, A. & F., 19 E. 14th; Moskowitz & Silverman.
Meyash & Phillips, 76 E. 104th; G. Tarlovsky.
Maryash, H., 76 E. 10th; D. B. Phillips.
Nemeth, J., 219 E. 4th; L. Imreecze.
Razzetti, A., 468 7th & 493 6th Aves.; A. J. Fugarzy.
Scheinberg, I., 248 E. 114th; I. Siegel.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Friede, Sarah & Ida Levine, 1948 Bergen; Annie Shaftel.
Ganz, Wm., 304 Ralph; Johanna Schmidt.
Joroff, Dora & H. Drobinsky, 614 Sutter Av.; I. Russkoff.
Stampf, John, 327 Evergreen Av.; Chas. New.
Carlson, Chris., 4522 3d Av.; Jos. F. Morrissey.
Homesley, Albert B., 155 Broadway; David O. Lunn.
Reitter, Philip, 112 Humboldt; Bessie Kramer.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Genatt, Harry, 237 Graham Av.; Bessie Genatt.
Hesseloo, Heskie, 488 Rockaway Av.; Ida S. Hesseloo.
Levy, Morris & Bessie, 879-81 De Kalb Av.; Meyer Molk.
Moser, Fred., 126 Wyckoff Av.; Louise Lamotte.
Morrissey, Joseph F., 4522 3d Av.; Chris. Carlson.
Neu, Charles, 327 Evergreen Av.; John Stampf.
Reidmiller, George, 655 Central Av.; Fred. Moser.
Russo, Giuseppe, 680 Hicks; Pasq. Beato.
Timm, Adolf, 145 Ridgewood Av.; John W. Kultzow & an.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.40@7.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.00@6.25
Oxen and stags.....	3.50@6.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.25@5.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.60@6.45

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.75@7.85
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 6.75@7.50	
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs. 5.00@6.50	
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$5.50@7.50
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live sheep, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.00
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@5.85
Hogs, medium.....	@5.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@6.05
Pigs.....	@6.10
Rough.....	4.85@5.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	12 @12 1/2
Choice native light.....	11 1/2@12
Common to fair native.....	10 1/2@11 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	11 1/2@12 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	10 1/2@11 1/2
Choice, Western, heavy.....	10 1/2@11
Common, Western, light.....	10 @10 1/2
Good to choice Texas.....	9 1/2@10 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	10 @10 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	9 @10
Choice cows.....	9 @9 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	9 @9 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	8 1/2@9 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	8 @8

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14 1/2@15c. per lb.; No. 2, 13c. per lb.; No. 3, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 16@16 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 14c. per lb.; No. 3, 12c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 10 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 9c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 12c. per lb.; No. 2, 10@11c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 1/2@12 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 1/2@11 1/2
Western calves, choice.....	10 1/2@11 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	9 1/2@10 1/2
Western calves, common.....	8 @8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@8 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@7 1/2
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2@8

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@13
Spring lambs, good.....	12 @12 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2@11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	11 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @11
Sheep, culs.....	9 @9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.....	12 @12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, avg.....	12 @12 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 1/2@12
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8 @8 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8 @8 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	8 @8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 1/2@14
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 @13 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	17 1/2@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12 @13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ 7.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 5.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 31.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 9.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@225.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65 @70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweatbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweatbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	23 @20c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 7c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @12c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 10c.
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@ 9

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@—
Hog, American, free of salt, in lbs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@20
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York....	@21
Beef, rounds, per lb.	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York....	@ 6
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@50
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	24 @ 8
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	24 @ 8

SPICES.

Whole.....	4 1/2
Ground.....	4 1/2
Pepper, Sling., white.....	12
Pepper, Sling., black.....	8
Pepper, Penang, white.....	10 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	10 1/2
Pepper, shot.....	9 1/2
Allspice.....	6
Coriander.....	3 1/2
Cloves.....	13
Mace.....	40

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .18
No. 2 skins.....	@ .16
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .13
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .16
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .14
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .18
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .16
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .15
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .14
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ .18
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ .16
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ .18
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ .16
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .20
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .23
Branded skins.....	@ .13
Branded kips.....	@ .15
Ticky skins.....	@ .15
Ticky kips.....	@ .15
Heavy tacky kips.....	@ .15
No. 3 skins.....	@ .00

DRESSED POULTRY.

ICED.	
Turkeys—Young hens, average best.....	15 @17
Good to prime.....	15 @15
Poor, thin.....	12 @14
Spring Chickens—Broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	35 @37 1/2
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	30 @32
Fowls—	
Dry-packed Western, dry-packed, 4 lbs. and over, fancy, boxes.....	@13 1/2

DRY-PACKED DRY-PICKED, 3 lbs. and under.....

@12 1/2

Western, dry-packed, choice, 4 lbs. and over, bbls.....

@12 1/2

Southwestern, dry-packed, 4 lbs. and over.....

@12

Southern, average best.....

11 1/2@12

Western, dry-packed, poor to fair.....

10 @11

Western, scalded, choice.....

12 @12 1/2

Western, scalded, poor to fair.....

10 @11

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-packed.....

@ 8 1/2

Scalder.....

8 @ 8 1/2

Ducklings—L. I. & Eastern, spring, p. lb.

@16

State and Pennsylvania.....

@15

Ducks—Western, poor to fair.....

8 @10

Geese—Western, poor to fair.....

5 @ 8

Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.

3.00@3.25

White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.

2.75@

White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.

2.50@

White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.

1.75@2.00

White, 6@6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per doz.

1/4
1/4
1/4
1/4
1/4
25
50
00
25
25
30